



## THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE

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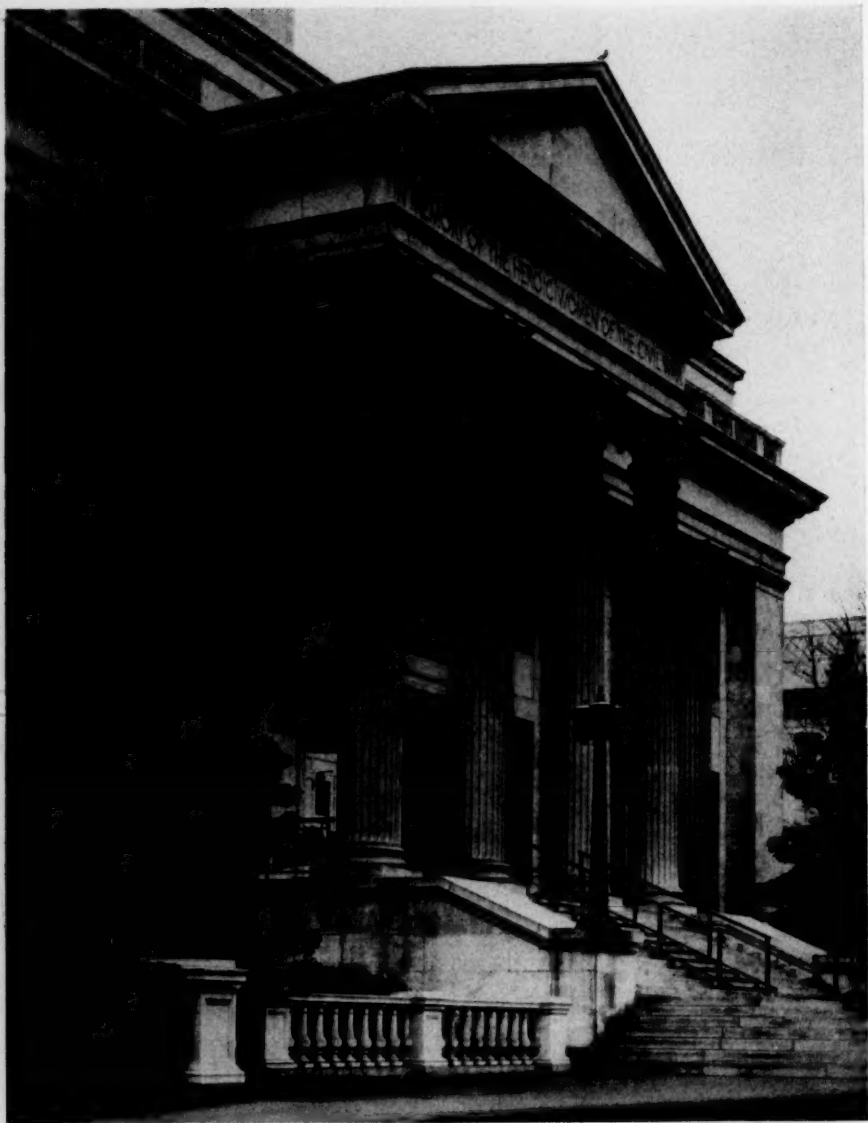
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MRS. LAFAYETTE LEVAN PORTER, *National Chairman*

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AMERICAN NATIONAL RED CROSS HEADQUARTERS

DEDICATED AS A MEMORIAL

"TO THE WOMEN OF THE NORTH  
AND THE WOMEN OF THE SOUTH"

Built by the Government of the United States and Patriotic Citizens

## The President General's Message



### *That Reminds Me:*

1949 Christmas has passed, but the memory of it will linger long, because of the many hundreds of friendly greetings received. The personal messages brought added cheer and the occasional greenbacks and checks enclosed were another joy. Of course you can well believe that all of these latter have found their way to the Treasurer General's office for the Building Fund.

\* \* \*

Wisconsin, Illinois and Arkansas join the list of 100% States, having all chapters contributing. A total of 310 Chapters are on the Honor Roll with 214 of this number on the Star Honor Roll. I expect this number to be tripled before the end of next month. Word has just come that Indiana has completed payment for one \$20,000.00 stairway, the Museum lighting and paneling.

\* \* \*

I am asking the Treasurer General to give a supplemental report at Congress on the Building Fund, which will include contributions received from February 28th to April 15th and a report for each day of Congress. Every effort will be put forth to raise the total amount before this Administration bows out. So, chapters please continue to send your contributions both large and small. Every day's delay makes the cost of construction increase.

\* \* \*

Another important step forward was taken February first when the Museum and the O'Byrne Room were dedicated. The O'Byrne Room is the voting room and will be used next month for the first time. Registration and voting will be easier for the delegates and more quickly completed. The Museum is as much a delight to the eye as is the Library. Our many fine and rare relics can now be more easily displayed.

\* \* \*

The 59th Congress is upon us. The program promises to be outstanding in speakers and music. Every delegate should be in her seat for all of the meetings. Again it is my hope that there will be many delegates who will be attending for the first time. The newer and younger members should be given the opportunity of receiving the inspiration, which only a Congress can give.

*Estella A. O'Byrne*

*President General, N. S. D. A. R.*

# Cutting the Antarctic Pie

HERBERT G. MOORE

UNQUESTIONABLY the most desolate, most inhospitable region on the face of the earth is embraced within the huge circle surrounding the South Pole. The entire area is covered by a forbidding ice cap thousands of feet thick. In the centuries that have gone by man has often advanced his outposts into unfriendly climes, but never before has he found a place where the wind blows harder, the temperature drops lower, the blizzards rage more violently, or the fogs at times become more impenetrable. There is nothing to relieve the depressing monotony of the colorless landscape—no trees, no undergrowth, no vegetation of any kind. Nothing grows there today, and obviously nothing has grown there for hundreds of millions of years. In an area stretching for thousands of miles the sole permanent inhabitants are a few rare Antarctic birds, mostly flightless penguins strutting around in the strange formal garb in which nature has clothed them—and a few marine creatures, principally whales and seals that have somehow acclimated themselves to these frigid waters. Into these bleak, dreary, lonely wastes it is difficult to conceive of a man ever wishing to venture.

And yet at this very moment seven nations are busily staking out claims to this frozen real estate, and several other states can be expected to dispute those claims when the proper time comes. Up to now everything has proceeded in an atmosphere of extreme diplomatic politeness. In fact, this politeness to date has been so marked as to be ominous. And Operation Antarctica may explode into a bitter international controversy at almost any minute—for there is sound reason behind all this seeming madness.

The riddle unfolds when we are reminded that the South Pole, unlike the North Pole, is situated in the middle of a great land mass, embracing 6,000,000 square miles of territory, about twice the size of the United States. The mere fact that beneath that mile or so of ice there

lies good old terra firma, instead of water, makes all the difference. For this vast continent—the world's seventh continent—may well turn out to be a great storehouse of wealth, a veritable treasure chest of coal and oil and minerals. It is even possible that the next century will belong to the nation or nations that own and control this wilderness of ice and snow.

That's the reason why these seven states today are engaged in a determined, if so far well-mannered contest, to gain sovereignty over this region. Antarctica might be likened to a great continental pie, out of which Great Britain, Australia, New Zealand, Argentina, Chile, Norway and France are at present cutting themselves huge triangular segments, the point of each triangle being located at the South Pole, the base in each case extending along the coastal fringe. And hovering over their shoulders, looking hungrily on, are other nations, notably the United States and Soviet Russia, ready to demand their cuts at the proper time. The present maneuverings might be described as a jockeying for positions around the table. But sooner or later one of the boarders with a particularly long reach is going to grab his slice, and maybe somebody else's too, and start eating. Then the fun will begin.

Of course, not too much is known about this mystery continent yet; the key that will unlock all the secrets has not been found. But coal veins have been observed sticking out of the thick ice-cap, particularly on the mountainsides, and it is certain that huge coal deposits are buried underneath, the remains of great forests that grew there 300,000,000 years ago when the climate may have been semi-tropical. Enormous oil reserves are also thought to be hidden there, and it is highly probable that there are many metals and minerals—copper, iron, gold, silver, lead and molybdenum. Perhaps more important still traces of uranium have been discovered, indicating a new source of precious fissionable materials.

Of course, no one yet has been able to



exploit the natural resources of Antarctica. Mining operations at present would be impossible. And while there are indications that the polar climate is moderating somewhat and that the great ice sheet is slowly receding, this process, if left to itself, would probably take thousands of years. But it is thought not unlikely that some way will be found in the future, perhaps through the use of atomic fuels, to burn off the ice-cap sufficiently to permit men to reach the rich lodes buried in mother earth. We must remember that almost anything will be possible in the age that is dawning. And when and if mining becomes feasible on this underside of the world, some future John L. Lewis may find the Antarctic Continent a profitable field for his operations. We can imagine the fabulous wages and pensions and benefits that would be demanded for men working in this unfriendly land.

But buried treasure is not the only reason why nations have recently adopted a bullish attitude toward South Pole real estate. There are other advantages accruing to those who control or enjoy a foothold on this great polar continent—and these advantages are of immediate importance. Antarctica is a rich field for the geologist and may provide the answers to many of today's perplexing questions. It can become a great laboratory for research work in the science of meteorology, in terrestrial magnetism, in cosmic rays and the phenomena of the aurora. Secrets kept for millions of years may at long last be spelled out for our scientists.

Then too, Antarctica holds certain military advantages for the occupying powers, in addition to the strategic materials that may be found there. Waters around the southern tip of South America could be patrolled and protected from bases on the polar continent, and this might be a decisive factor in the event the Panama Canal was bombed into uselessness. This area would also make an ideal base for training men and experimenting with equipment for future warfare under sub-zero conditions. While we know that attacks in any such future war would probably reach us from across the top of the world, for that very reason training maneuvers now at the South Pole would create less international tension.

In any case, seven nations, as mentioned above, already are sufficiently excited about the potentialities of Antarctica to cut themselves ample pieces of this frozen, ice-topped pie, and to send expeditions to support their claims. Each has now landed parties of volunteers on the ice-cap during the 24-hour daylight of the Antarctic summer. These men will remain there during the six months of perpetual winter, and will be relieved by other groups next year. This plan will be continued indefinitely in the hope of establishing their claims that the settlements are permanent. In further support of these claims, some members of these exploring parties have been appointed magistrates and postmasters over areas where there are no human inhabitants, and the British are even using special Antarctic postage stamps on outgoing mail from their base camp.

Some of these claims overlap. Great Britain, for instance, has asserted sovereignty over the entire slice claimed by Argentina and much of the Chilean claim. But so far no serious dispute has arisen; that will come at a later date. And there is one whole sector that is not claimed by anyone. This is situated between the Chilean and New Zealand slices and contains Marie Byrd Land which Admiral Richard E. Byrd claimed for the United States several years ago. But Admiral Byrd was merely acting in the capacity of a private citizen, and the United States has done nothing to support such a claim.

In fact, the amazing thing is that America, which has probably spent more money on South Pole explorations than any other nation, and which has certainly charted a very much larger area of the interior, has taken no steps whatever to gain sovereignty over any part of the region. It was an American naval officer—Charles Wilkes—who first discovered land at the South Pole in 1840. While he was thoroughly discredited at the time, later events proved him to be right, even though he was a few miles off in his calculations due largely to the faulty instruments he was obliged to use. But if original discovery means anything at all, the United States has a definite prior claim.

And later explorers have served to strengthen America's claims. Lincoln

Ellsworth was the first to fly across the continent, and claimed 350,000 square miles of Antarctic territory, another claim by a private citizen which the United States has ignored. And Admiral Byrd, in his several expeditions, has by ship, sled and plane seen, photographed and mapped approximately 1,700,000 square miles of this desolate land mass, half of which had never before been visited by man. But still the United States has put in no bid for a slice. Even Little America, one of Byrd's old bases, is in an area where Great Britain is already asserting sovereignty. Amidst all these claims and counterclaims, none of which America recognizes, it is difficult to determine who controls what and why. There is not even any agreement as to names for various parts of the continent. For instance, Palmer Peninsula, named for its discoverer, Nathaniel B. Palmer, an American sealer, appears on British maps as Graham Land, named in honor of a former First Lord of the Admiralty. It's all very confusing.

What is the reason back of America's official aloofness? Why have we refrained from sticking our hand into the Antarctic grab bag, when on every legal count we are entitled to our pick of the continent? It's not easy to find the answer. Apparently our State Department has no more definite policy on Antarctica than it has

on China. We just seem to be marking time, waiting to see what is going to happen before we chart our course.

Supporters of this policy point out that we still do not have too many geological facts about the polar continent, and if we should now rush in to cut ourselves a slice, we might feel foolish later to find all the treasure was buried elsewhere. But with all the ground-work done by our explorers and scientists, it seems reasonable to suppose that America should have more knowledge of conditions in this area than any other nation, at least enough to take intelligent action. We may desperately need the Antarctic's resources during the next half century.

It is noteworthy that Sweden has lately shown an interest in what is going on down below, and at present has a party on the scene attached to a well-organized British-Norwegian expedition. And recently Russian ships, bearing aircraft, have been seen cruising in near-by waters, presumably surveying the lay of the land. We waited to see what was going to happen in China; as a result China and perhaps all Asia may be lost to the hammer and sickle. We may now wait long enough in Antarctica that others will have gobbled up all the pie, licking the plate clean. There may not even be a crumb left for Uncle Sam.



## EVENSONG

I was passing the great cathedral  
At the hour of sunset when  
The high-arched oriel windows  
Gave back the rose light again.

And peace that was almost forgotten  
Mantled my spirit again,  
For the beauty of holiness never  
Forsakes the children of men.

—INEZ BARCLAY KIRBY.

# You and Communism

By T. C. KIRKPATRICK

ALL of us read about Communism daily in our newspapers and periodicals. We hear about it constantly on the radio and we spend much time discussing it. As a matter of fact, most of us hear about it so much that sometimes we wish we could run away from it all, so that we won't have to face the realities of the problem. But in spite of all this talk about Communism, how many people are really doing something about it?

It is a well-known fact that Communism has infiltrated into every phase of American life. It is difficult to say that any one aspect of this infiltration is more important than others, for all are important and all are a very real threat to American freedom. However, there are three fundamental types of Communist infiltration in the United States.

The first type is the illegal underground. This is the cloak and dagger part of the Communist movement. It involves fewer persons than the other two, but it is the most insidious because it is most difficult to detect. Primarily the underground concentrates on espionage and infiltration into government. Most Communists involved in this underground work are native-born Americans who look no different and are no more suspect than your next-door neighbor. Some have been able to boast of an American ancestry as lengthy and as honorable as that of any member of the D. A. R.

The second broad type of Communist infiltration is in the trade union movement. There are few unions, particularly in our basic industries, that do not have at least a small, well-organized nucleus of Communists. Some unions even in key industries are still controlled by Communists in spite of opposition by national CIO and AFL leaders. This is true of longshoremen and warehousemen on the West coast; food, tobacco and agricultural workers, farm equipment workers, some communications workers and a number of other smaller unions within CIO, to say nothing of several groups within the AFL. Then, of course, there is the Electrical Workers

Union, recently expelled from the CIO, and a large independent group of East coast warehousemen and retail clerks. Within these unions, at the present time, the Communist Party controls the dues payments and union activities of more than a half million Americans.

The third type of Communist infiltration in America is in the so-called intellectual field. If you doubt the effectiveness of Communists in this field, you have only to recall the Cultural and Scientific Conference held at the Waldorf-Astoria in New York last March. By the time the Conference convened there could have been no doubt in the mind of any intelligent American that it was strictly a Communist-conceived and Communist-directed show. Even our ultra-dignified State Department announced publicly that the Conference was a "Communist sounding board." Out of thousands of intellectuals who were in sympathy with the Waldorf affair, the names of about six hundred of the leading ones were listed officially as sponsors. The following is just a small sample of the type of persons included in that list:

Richard O. Boyer, of "New Yorker" Magazine.

Charles Chaplin.

Lee J. Cobb, leading actor of current Broadway hit, "Death of a Salesman."

Norman Corwin, outstanding radio writer on staff of UN.

Olin Downes, music critic of *New York Times*.

Professor Albert Einstein.

Howard Fast, author.

Dashiell Hammett, famous author of murder mysteries.

Rockwell Kent, world famous artist.

Corliss Lamont, son of late Thomas Lamont, a J. P. Morgan partner.

Rev. Jack R. McMichael, Methodist Federation for Social Action.

Arthur Miller, author of "Death of a Salesman."

Paul Robeson, singer.

Artie Shaw, band leader.

Dr. Guy Emery Shipley, editor of "The Churchman."

Professor Rexford G. Tugwell.

Professor Gene Weltfish, Columbia University.

William Wyler, a top movie director.

Don't you think it's about time we as Americans do something about this Soviet fifth column called Communism? But what? That is the question which too frequently is left unanswered. True, there is little we as private citizens can do about underground Communists, except to demand that Congress pass more effective federal legislation. Detection should be left in the capable hands of the FBI. Also, there is little we as private citizens can do about Communists in labor, unless we are members of trade unions. But, it's about time we do something about Communism in the intellectual field, where the battle between American freedom and Soviet slavery is fast being won by superior Communist propaganda weapons.

What can we do? Here are just a few suggestions:

1. Read occasionally official Communist publications, such as the *Daily Worker*. By so doing you will realize as never before the importance of the Communist threat.

2. Read regularly authentic books and periodicals exposing Communist activities. These will give you facts upon which to base further action.

3. Raise the Communist question in every organization to which you belong. Make sure these organizations take a positive stand on the Communist issue.

4. Closely scrutinize all schools and colleges in which you are interested. If there are Communists on the faculties, demand their immediate dismissal.

5. Demand that your local newspapers and radio stations do an effective job exposing specific Communist activities in your community.

6. Keep Communists and Communist Fellow Travelers off your speakers' platform.

7. Write or personally contact your Senators and Congressman demanding that effective anti-Communist legislation such as the revised Mundt-Nixon bill, be passed. Ask for a copy of the bill. Read it and urge your friends to support it.

8. When movies featuring Communists are shown in your Community, write the producer advising him that every member of the local chapter of D. A. R. will boycott it.

9. When radio and television programs feature Communists and fellow travelers, write the president of the company which sponsors the show and tell him to correct the situation or else no member will buy his product. Get other local patriotic organizations to do likewise.

10. Tell every candidate for political office that he must take a positive stand on the Communist issue if he wants the D. A. R. vote.

EDITOR'S NOTE: Mr. Kirkpatrick is Managing Editor of *Counterattack*, a weekly newsletter of facts to combat Communism. He says of the editorial policy that it is anti nothing except Communism and is pro nothing but Americanism.



Perhaps some influence beyond the intelligence of man has designated this country as the sanctuary to keep civilization alive, as has been the pattern in other periods of history when the forces of darkness were in the ascendancy.

If we are that sanctuary, then we are the guardians of it. We must lovingly treasure the riches which are ours and the greatest riches is a society in which the individual has the right to think, to dream, to be right, to be wrong, to be repentant, to be exultant, to correct his errors, to be rich, to fail, to succeed, each as one standing alone in the shadow of his God.

—GEORGE SOKOLSKY.

# What the Constitution Means to Us

RICHARD H. BJURBERG

*Assistant Professor of History at Alabama Polytechnic Institute*

**THIS YEAR** is the one hundred and sixty-third anniversary of the signing of the Constitution. The government which was set up by this document is still functioning and although it has gone through some changes the people of the United States are still united and prosperous.

What does the Constitution mean to us today? It is in the preamble that we find the stated principles which have formed the basis of this great document. "We the people of the United States, in order to form a more perfect Union, establish Justice, insure domestic tranquillity, provide for the common defense, promote the general welfare, and secure the Blessings of Liberty to ourselves and our Posterity do ordain and establish this Constitution for the United States of America." In a world fighting for freedom, fighting for the right to live as one chooses within the bounds of co-operation with his fellow man, the United States Constitution shines as a beacon light of hope for all to see. It shines as a goal for all the people of the world to attain. The Constitution is not perfect nor was it written by men for the protection of all the people. The most important guarantees of our liberties are not to be found in the original Constitution but rather in the first ten amendments added two years after the Constitution had gone into effect. Many of the original signers did not believe in universal suffrage for men and the vote was never thought to be extended to the women. Yet today it is estimated that more women vote in national elections than men. This vote for women came not as a result of the original draft but by the addition of the nineteenth amendment.

The constitution has changed not only by written additions to the document but also by usage and precedent. Nowhere in the Constitution is there written an article of instruction which gives the Supreme Court of the United States the right to

declare a state or congressional law unconstitutional. Yet early in the nineteenth century the precedent was established that the United States Supreme Court could declare a law unconstitutional according to the Court's interpretation. So through the years the Constitution has changed according to the interpretations placed upon it by the highest court in the land. If then the Constitution is not perfect and it can be changed by additions and interpretations what does this great document mean to us? To us the Constitution is the symbol of the past, our protection for the present, and the hope for the future.

The Constitution was not a written document thought up in a matter of a few months. It was not only the combined efforts of fifty-five men but also the culmination of thousands of years of thought, experimentation, fighting and dying. Hundreds of governments rose and fell, thousands of people fought and died for the ideas which were embodied into the United States Constitution. From the shores of Athenian democracy, through the years of the Roman law and finally to the Anglo-Saxon contributions of England, our Constitution has borne the fruits of the tree of liberty. Our forefathers had before them the tremendous advantages of the lessons of history and with these molded the government under which we live. The Magna Charta, the Parliamentary system, the English common law basic in the English system of government found its way, with changes, into our government. It has been said that the only new contribution in the Constitution was the establishment of a Vice-President to succeed to the Presidency at the death of the Chief Executive. Since there is no important new development in the Constitution does this mean it is of little worth? Not at all. On the contrary it is of great value because it embodies many of the good features of



past governments into a well-molded government. Our Constitution is the symbol of the past.

To us the Constitution is also our protection for the present. It not only gives us a check in government against tyranny among departments but also gives us protection in our civil rights. Our government is set up as a delicate balance. The President as the leader of our nation suggests a program to improve conditions in the country. The Congress must pass on his suggestions and in this way checks the power of the Chief Executive. The President has a right to check the Congress by the use of the veto when he feels that it has stepped over its bounds. The Supreme Court holds a check over the legislative and the executive branches of government by reviewing law suits which arise from legislative or judicial procedures. The Court in turn is checked by Congressional laws which may be passed to check its power. This balance and counter-balance has been the foundation on which our government has operated for the past one hundred and sixty years. If this balance is destroyed, and there is reason to believe that there are attempts being made to destroy it, then the very basic structure of our Constitution is threatened to be eaten out from under us as termites destroy the foundations of a home. This must not happen. For when the foundation fails the structure collapses and "great is the fall thereof." Should the balance in our government collapse, dictatorship with all of its horror will inevitably follow.

After the Constitution was framed and signed by thirty-nine delegates, it was submitted to the states for ratification. The fight for ratification was bitter and in some states adoption of the Constitution was doubtful. Many people in the states felt that this document fell far short in the protection of their civil rights. Nothing was written to guarantee the freedom of the press, religion and speech. The right of a writ of *habeas corpus*, prohibition of excessive bails, freedom from false arrest and the like were not part of the Constitution as written. People became suspicious of the intent of the writers of the original draft. The "little people" began to be heard through their spokesmen condemning the Constitution and calling for

more guarantees for the citizens of the new republic. It was only after promises of additions to the Constitution to protect the civil rights of the people that the necessary states ratified the Constitution and it became the law of the land. The first ten amendments, better known as the Bill of Rights, protect us today by guaranteeing the freedom of speech, press, religion, the right of people to peaceably assemble, freedom from excessive bails and unreasonable searches and seizures. Such freedoms are not to be abused. If a man uses the rights of the freedom of speech and assemblage to call for the destruction of our American way of life in his support of dictatorship he is not a true American. To us then the Constitution is our protection for the present. We need not fear from tyranny as long as the Bill of Rights is part of the law of the land. But we must remember to hold our privileges high and guard them well so that they may continue to be our protection of Democracy.

The Constitution means more to us than just a symbol of the past and our protection for the present. For these two meanings are empty unless they can be passed on to our posterity. With a world torn asunder between conflicting ideals and men thirsting for power, the Constitution is the hope for the future. It is the torch of liberty which we can throw to future American generations, teaching them the privileges and usages of the Constitution so that they too can enjoy the rich blessings of Democracy. Today the United States has in its power the most destructive weapon yet known to man—the atomic bomb. It is the duty of our government to control such a deadly weapon and prevent it from being used against us or other nations in a needlessly fought war. This control must be worked out within the framework of our Constitution. Democracy not dictatorship is the answer to an effective means of curbing atomic energies and channeling them into the development of peacetime uses.

Today the United States has taken upon itself the financing of the recovery of Europe. This has been and is continuing to be a tremendous task. In doing this humanitarian act which has been sanctioned as a defense against communism, the United States government has had to



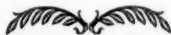
do this within the framework of the Constitution. This has placed a new importance and meaning on the Constitution. It means that this country through its foreign aid program has extended its influence to almost every country in the world. The Constitution has proven itself to be a twentieth century document. It has stretched its phrases and its words to meet the changing conditions of our times. While it has allowed changes and progress to occur the Constitution still acts as a defense against those who would destroy initiative and our liberties and in their place create regimentation and state socialistic dictatorship.

What does the future hold for the United States under the Constitution? Today we hear about the "Fair Deal" and the "Welfare State" with promises of a greater and fuller life through government control and regulation. More power has been placed in the hands of the government today than at any time in our peacetime history. The promise given to the people for allowing this to happen is a more abundant life for more people. Clear thinking Americans want labor and capital to have a just deal. United States citizens should have the rights and privileges to live in decent homes and if possible own their own property. Advantages in education and medical attention should be made available to all who need such attentions. No true American can deny that these things are necessary to develop a healthful and contented America. To accomplish this must we give up our liberties to the central authorities? Must future generations be regimented to enjoy the fruits of our prosperity? In the Constitution we find an emphatic no! In fact if we do regiment future generations

and are forced to give up our liberties then the Constitution no longer will exist. To accomplish new social gains for all, self interest must be put aside for cooperation by all. No longer can labor continue to demand benefits without taking into consideration capital and the general public. No longer can capital attempt to squeeze from labor and the general public fat profits of exploitation. The farmer and the consumer must realize each other's individual problems and work them out in cooperation with labor and capital. Government must seek to bring about cooperation not enslavement of all groups which it attempts to govern. Self interests, no matter where they exist, whether they be in government, labor, capital, farmer or consumer, must go and healthy understanding of all the problems of each group must exist in order for the Constitution of the United States to remain the bulwark of the American democratic faith.

We are a people who believe in democracy. The rule of the majority which recognizes the arguments of the minority is the basis of our faith in a working democracy. When the majority becomes oppressive over the minority then democracy no longer exists and totalitarianism is around the corner. Our democratic faith under the Constitution is a series of checks and balances. It is a balance between individual liberty and central authority. It is a balance between individual thinking and expression against the united utterances of organized groups.

The Constitution lives today as it did one hundred and sixty-three years ago. It is our symbol of the past, our protection for the present and the hope for the future.



## NOTICE

Those committees and states who may be planning luncheons, meetings and teas for Tuesday, April 18, will please take note that the dedication of the New Administration Building has been set for 3:00 o'clock that afternoon.

# It's Your Red Cross

BY ALMA GAINES RAMSAY

ONCE each year, during the month of March, the American people are asked to contribute to the support of the American Red Cross.

The story of Red Cross achievement is one of which all Americans may be proud. It has been a tremendous factor in the strength of the nation, both in peace and in war.

A strong Red Cross means a stronger America. In addition to its activities in disaster relief, service to the armed forces and to veterans, the organization offers a broad program in health and safety.

The newest of the Red Cross health services is the National Blood Program, designed to provide blood, without charge, to doctors and hospitals for the treatment of the ill and injured—ill and injured who, without blood, might not survive.

The National Blood Program operates through a chain of regional centers situated in strategic cities, from which mobile units travel into surrounding suburban and rural communities to collect blood. Operating under the close supervision of the medical societies in the areas served, both the regional centers and mobile units are staffed by highly skilled physicians, nurses and technicians.

Though barely two years old, the Blood Program is already serving 1,550 hospitals in 35 states. During this brief span it has provided more than 500,000 pints of blood and is being expanded gradually, with the hope that in time it will serve the entire nation.

Blood is taken from voluntary donors, tested as to medical safety, marked as to blood group and Rh factor, and distributed to hospitals and physicians on the basis of need.

Experience during the war years demonstrated the value of blood as a medicine. This knowledge has brought about a growing and urgent need for vast quantities of blood for peacetime medical practice.

When a patient needs a blood transfusion he needs it quickly and often more than

one pint. Usually the need is for five pints or more; sometimes a hundred pints may be required. Certain patients, among the anemia sufferers, need transfusions periodically for years. Even where blood is procurable from commercial suppliers, the cost is frequently beyond the means of most American families.

If this need for blood is to be met it must be met, in the main, by voluntary donors. If it is to save lives it must be immediately available with no time lost in searching for donors.

The dramatic uses of blood provided through the Red Cross run from transfusions for patients undergoing surgery to complete blood exchange operations for babies suffering from blood impairment caused by the incompatible Rh blood factors of their parents. Chronic anemias and patients suffering from the dread leukemias, as well as victims of accidents on the highway, in industrial plants, and in the home, are beneficiaries of the program.

The condition requiring a blood exchange operation in babies is called erythroblastosis fetalis. While not all babies suffering from this blood damage require a complete blood exchange, most of them require transfusions. The complete blood exchange or transfusion must be performed very soon after birth to save the child's life.

In the blood exchange operation, the baby's damaged blood is withdrawn gradually and replaced by blood from a woman donor of the proper type and Rh factor. Of the babies suffering from erythroblastosis, about 70% recover with ordinary transfusions. The remaining 30% must have complete blood substitution in order to survive.

Frequently a patient undergoing surgery must have transfusions before the operation in order to build up strength for the procedure. In major surgery, blood transfusion has become standard practice. Chest and brain surgery, as well as cancer operations, require extensive use of blood.

The victim of burns, or other accidental

injuries, require large quantities of blood. Hospitals and physicians find in the blood supplied by the Red Cross a readily available tool for treating such victims. The blood is delivered to the hospital, already tested for safety and marked as to pertinent medical information. It is then ready for instant use after simple cross-matching with the blood of the patient.

In extensive burns, blood is indeed a major medicine. It is used as whole blood, plasma and in the form of several derivatives, including serum albumin for shock and kidney damage. Then in the application of subsequent skin grafts, fibrinogen and thrombin are used. They, too, are blood components.

In addition to the thousand-odd hospitals receiving blood through the Red Cross program, hundreds of thousands of children have benefited from the distribution of one blood fraction alone. This is immune serum globulin, a fraction of blood processed from the blood of donors who have had measles. It is used in preventing or modifying measles, a childhood disease often followed by complications which leave a lifetime handicap in the form of heart impairment, deafness, and sometimes

blindness. Use of the immune globulin usually prevents these complications. During the so-called measles season of 1948-49 enough of this globulin was supplied to provide a dose for every measles patient reported to state and city health departments throughout the nation. Every state in this country, as well as our insular possessions, have been recipients of this globulin. Like whole blood, this derivative is supplied to physicians without charge by the Red Cross.

The National Blood Program has also provided vital assistance in the scientific development of blood derivatives which, like immune serum globulin, are expected to play a tremendous part in the relief of human suffering and disability.

As the program expands it is being geared to meet the blood requirements of a major disaster or a national military emergency, when untold quantities of blood may well be required.

The potentialities of the National Blood Program as a factor in national health building inspired President Truman to declare that . . . "the Red Cross blood program may well become the single greatest health activity in history."



## OUR MISSION

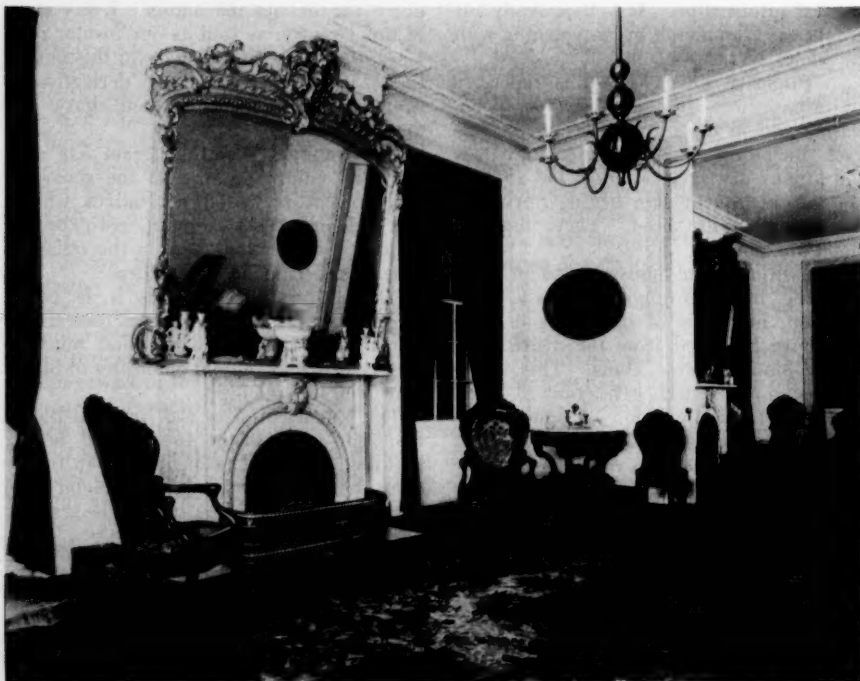
### Dedicated to the N. S. D. A. R.

God give us the will and the wisdom  
 To make world peace a reality  
 For the countless generations yet unborn,  
 A Peace that will spur the heart, mind and soul  
 Of all mankind to climb the high mount of Freedom  
 With Thy strong arm and great love  
 To support and guide them  
 On paths of opportunity and lasting harmonious endeavor,  
 Bringing prosperity's vast, full and rich storehouse  
 To all who are in need.  
 Then on this Thy planet we call Earth shall be a jewelled crown,  
 Changing it to a haven and a Heaven,  
 By a more vibrant and abundant living,  
 As it circles in cycles around the sun.

—ALLA PEARL LITTLE.

# High Above the Mississippi

BY MARY WORLEY SLACK



PARLORS AT ROSALIE

WITH imposing dignity and grandeur, the beautiful old home Rosalie stands high on the bluffs at Natchez, Mississippi. For more than one hundred years she has looked down upon the mighty Mississippi River,—which “just keeps rollin’ along.”

Built of seasoned heart-cypress and of bricks that were made on the estate by slaves,—Rosalie is a two-story mansion of many porches, enormous columns and an air of classic dignity.

One enters the grounds at Rosalie through a gate in the white picket fence which was built in 1823. The house is surrounded by age-old shrubbery, and the walk that leads from the gate is ancient and wide. High wide steps leading to the porch widen at the bottom and are guarded on each side by hand-wrought iron rails.

Camellia bushes, more than one hundred years old, towerlike trees on each side of the steps,—and at the top of the steps are four enormous columns which reach to the ceiling of the second floor porch. The porches are wide, and the beautiful fan lights over the doors are of severe colonial type.

Rosalie is on the tract of land that was granted by the United States Government to Henry Willis between 1790 and 1800. There were twenty-one acres in the tract and it was here that Fort Rosalie formerly stood.

When Peter Little, of Pennsylvania, acquired this land early in 1800 he determined to build an imposing home of the finest construction—and three years were devoted to the actual building of Rosalie,

which stands about two hundred feet north of the site of Fort Rosalie.

The Little family moved into Rosalie in 1823, and lived there until 1856. In 1857 the house was bought by Mr. A. L. Wilson and it was later owned by his daughter. In 1938, Rosalie was purchased by the Mississippi Society Daughters of the American Revolution and it is now a national shrine. Two ladies who have known no other home except Rosalie continue to live there—and with pride and affection they show the priceless antiques, and explain the interesting construction of the house to visitors.

The floors at Rosalie are made of cypress, and the mahogany used in the doorways and hand-carved stairway came from South America. The ceilings downstairs are thirteen feet high, and the ceilings upstairs are thirteen feet ten inches high.

On the left of the wide center hall are large twin parlors which can be separated by sliding doors. These parlors have the appearance of one huge room when thrown together, but when the doors are closed the back parlor becomes a music room. In this room is a beautiful old Pleyel piano, a music rack, and a harp which is overlaid with gold leaf. These were once owned and used by the charming daughter of the house—and on the walls are several paintings which were done by this same talented girl.

On the right of the hall is the library which is filled with furniture as ancient as the house itself. Back of the library is the dining-room, and this room contains a collection of rare old china, silver and crystal, as well as more old and beautiful furniture.

Among the china is a set of Sevres—there are still two hundred and twenty pieces in the set—which pieces were left after a division of the set among members of the family, and it is said to be among the first Sevres china on which ragged robin blue was used. Vegetables and fruit used on tops of the dishes as handles are indicative of those grown in France about the time of the French Revolution, and the many platters are so large that forty or fifty guests could be served from them. This set of china is in the Rose Pompadour design, and no two pieces are alike—except the borders which are made of a wide rose band edged with gold.

Among the prized possessions in this dining-room is a pitcher—made of solid silver. This pitcher was brought to America about 1787, having been made in England about twenty years earlier. It has been treasured through the years, and is still shown with pride by the present occupants of Rosalie.

The old kitchen is a little distance back of the house. It has an ancient brick floor, and an enormous fireplace where all the cooking was done for members of the household and innumerable guests. There are two rooms over the kitchen which are reached by a narrow and well-worn stairway.

On the second floor at Rosalie are four large bedrooms, a wide hall and two porches. One of the bedrooms was occupied, for a period of time, by General Grant during the War Between the States. This old home was taken over by the Federal troops and was used as Union Headquarters for two years. During this time the two large French mirrors, with gold leaf frames, which hang above the Italian marble mantels in the parlors, were crated and buried near Fort Rosalie. These clear mirrors have reflected many happy scenes—weddings, dances, parties, musicales and “infaires.”

The Aubusson carpet on the floor of the parlors was also stored from about 1861 to 1865, and except for that length of time it has, like the mirrors, been in constant use.

The furniture in the parlors is particularly interesting. It consists of a twenty-piece set of Belter rosewood, bought almost one hundred years ago, and still in excellent condition. It is said to be the only complete Belter set in use in the house for which it was bought. In this set are two sofas, two tables with Parisian marble tops, four large chairs and twelve small chairs. The chairs all have their original upholstery, are solid backed, and are made of nine-ply rosewood.

To sum up the history of Rosalie one must go back more than two hundred years—to 1716, when Bienville chose this site for his fort, which was later named Fort Rosalie. In 1729 the Natchez Indians demolished the fort and massacred most of the Frenchmen stationed there. Later the French drove the Indians across the



Mississippi River—sold the remaining captives to Santo Domingo planters, and thus exterminated the tribe.

Fort Rosalie was rebuilt, but not upon the same site. It is thought that it was rebuilt nearer the bluff. In 1763 when

the English took possession of the fort—the name was changed to Fort Panmure, in honor of the Minister of George Third. Governor Williams ordered "the old block-house" to be torn down and the timber sold, November, 1805.



# BRECKENRIDGE, COLORADO

December 12, 1949.

Mrs. Grace L. H. Brosseau,  
1720 D Street N.W.,  
Washington, D. C.

DEAR MRS. BROSSAU:

Breckenridge and Summit County are very proud of Miss Charlotte M. Porter, 80, a resident of Breckenridge, Colorado.

Miss Porter, a member of the D. A. R., has worked many tireless hours in a campaign to sell cards for the D. A. R. To date she has sold over 160 boxes for this great cause. She has traveled hundreds of miles in covering the great open spaces of the high altitude of the continental divide country. This she has done at her own personal expense and while seemingly in good health she is taking great chances in overwork and fatigue. She is to be commended.

In my interview with her she says that the boys at Valley Forge did not give up. She is made of the very stuff that they were made of. We need more people like her. With this type of great Americans, we need not fear of the future. I wish that Washington and the boys at Valley Forge could see how Miss Porter is thinking and working for them, that they will never be forgotten. Great honor and mention should be made of her. She has traveled over many mountain passes in contacting her prospects. She has been to Leadville, Fairplay, Alma, Kremmling, Buena Vista, Hot Sulphur Springs, Denver and many, many more cities and towns and she is still selling every day.

We are very proud of her and do hope that the D. A. R. will realize the great hardship she is undertaking for this cause and also hope that an appropriate memorial to the boys at Valley Forge will be erected.

Very truly yours,

FRANK F. BROWN, *Mayor,*  
*Town of Breckenridge, Colorado.*



# Andrew Jackson's Snuff-Box

BY MARTHA BRAY CARSON

THE Waxhaws section of South Carolina perpetuates the name of a tribe of Indians who bore that title, and who became extinct when, in about 1740, smallpox killed so many of them that they disbanded and joined the Catawbias and other neighboring tribes. This section is located in the northwestern part of South Carolina, and is historically outstanding because of its spectacular part in the Revolutionary War, and because it was the birthplace of the only South Carolinian ever to become President of the United States, and also a most unique character in early American life.

This distinctive person was Andrew Jackson, destined to become a notable figure in the early struggles of the young nation. There have been many pages written about his rugged militarist, political and presidential life, and also his tempestuous outbursts against his enemies; but not so much about his softer side—his sentimental life.

For instance, there is the gift of his valued snuff-box to his boyhood sweetheart, Mary Crawford—who later became Mrs. Dunlap. They were boy and girl friends together in the Waxhaws, when he was "Andy" and she was "Polly."

Marquis James, in his Pulitzer prize-winning book, *Portrait of a President*, refers twice to this snuff-box. He mentions Jackson's farewell to Mary Crawford on the bank of the Catawba river in this wise: "He carried away a memory to be recalled at strange hours and places as when across the debris of fifty years a silver snuff-box found its way from the hands of the lonely widower, in the White House to Mary Crawford Dunlap in the Waxhaws.

"Into this melting atmosphere, 1831, came a traveler from the Waxhaws with news of the neighborhood where Andrew Jackson was born. He spoke of Mrs. Crawford Dunlap, a widow with grown children. Memory swept the old cavalier back to the autumn forty-seven years before when he had courted Mary Crawford

on the bank of the tumbling Catawba. After the caller had gone, the President wrote a short note to Mrs. Dunlap, asking her to honor A. Jackson by accepting a snuff-box in exchange "for the endearing recollections of the pleasure he enjoyed in his boyhood in the agreeable society of herself!" The letter in its entirety follows, and also the reply of Mrs. Dunlap.

TO MRS. MARY DUNLAP

Washington, October 13, 1831.

Gen'l A. Jackson, an early acquaintance and friend of Miss Polly Crawford, now Mrs. Dunlap, presents his compliments to, and informs her that it is, with great pleasure he learns, through Col. Williams, that she still lives in the enjoyment of good health and happiness. As a memento of his undeviating friendship for Mrs. D. he presents for her acceptance a much valued snuff Box, which was made and presented to the Genl. by a gallant tar, as an evidence of gratitude for the efficient defense of "Beauty and Booty" before New Orleans on the 8th. of January 1815. The General sincerely regrets to learn that all of Mrs. Dunlap's brothers have passed to that bourne from whence no traveller returns, and begs leave to assure her that the length of time, the nights of toil, watchfulness, the imminent danger, and serious privations and vicissitudes through which he has passed have not banished from his mind the endearing recollection of the pleasures he enjoyed in his boyhood in the agreeable society of herself and her family.

It will always afford him pleasure to recur to those days of his Youth which he spent in the society of her family. The Genl., learning from Col. Williams that Mrs. Dunlap has a son, begs leave to present, through her, to him a pamphlet and newspaper from which he can discover the true character of some of the ambitious and unprincipled demagogues of the present day, and that those feelings of chivalry which distinguished men

of high rank in former days seem to have become extinct in the bosom of some of the late dignitaries of the present age. The General desires to be kindly presented to the family of Mrs. D., and must be permitted to tender her the expression of the great respect and esteem which he will always cherish for her.

MRS. MARY DUNLAP TO JACKSON

Lancasterville, S. C.,  
December 13, 1831.

Mrs. Dunlap acknowledges the receipt. (Through her friend and relative, Col. Williams.) of the very kind communication, and a treasured memento, from one of her earliest and most esteemed friends Genl. Andrew Jackson. With feelings of gratitude to the Author of all good, she informs the Genl. she now possesses and has for many years enjoyed good health, and that the many of the dear objects of her tenderest regard have been removed, she is still consoled in the affection and attention of three surviving children.

The Genl. has feelingly alluded to the joyous days of youth, of the endearments of early friendship, as affording subjects of pleasureable reflection to him after the lapse of years, and the many vicissitudes of his eventful life. The writer assures him she fully participates in the pleasure of recalling scenes long past, but never to be forgotten. Absorbed as you must necessarily be, in the discharge of the duties resulting from the elevated and responsible station you occupy, the writer cannot but receive your notice and present as a token of friendship; in return for which permit her to present her sincere thanks, to one, who in youth she esteemed for his noble generosity, and in age, she reveres for his heroism displayed in defence of "Beauty and Booty."

The snuff-box is now the property of Marion Sims Wyeth, of Palm Beach, Florida, and a kinsman of Dr. Marion Sims of the Waxhaws section, an internationally famous doctor of his time. Mr. Wyeth is a great, great-grandson of Mary Crawford Dunlap. Mrs. Ben C. Hough, Jr., a member of the Waxhaws Chapter of Lancaster, S. C., and interested in all of the old Waxhaws history, heard that Mr. Wyeth had the

snuff-box, so she wrote him in regard to it. In due time a most gracious reply was received, in which Mr. Wyeth said: "The snuff-box in question is in my living room here in Palm Beach. My mother told me the story, but until the summer before last I never knew there were others who knew this story, or would be in any way interested in the snuff-box, so I am enclosing herewith two photographs. On the outside of the cover is engraved the date of the Battle of New Orleans, and above it: "U.S.F. Brandywine, 1828." On the inside of the cover is the inscription: "To A. Jackson from D. M. Stokes." Mr. Wyeth had endeavored to find the connection of D. M. Stokes with the Brandywine by writing to the Curator of the Museum of the United States Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md., and received this reply. "211710 Navy Department Archives show that Midshipman Stokes was born in North Carolina, and was a citizen of that state, residing in Wilkesborough, N. C., when appointed a Midshipman. He served on board the Flagship Brandywine from November 20, 1827 to May 12, 1829. The engraving "U. S. F. Brandywine, 1828," would cover the period that David M. Stokes was a midshipman. I might add that this same *Brandywine* was commanded by Captain Charles Morris, U. S. Navy, when she sailed for France in 1825 with Lafayette after his second visit to the United States. This Charles Morris was one of the heroes of the War of 1812 and was in the U. S. S. *Constitution* as a lieutenant at the time *Old Ironsides* escaped from five British ships when they attacked her off the harbor entrance of New York. Morris, during the war, was promoted from a lieutenant to a captain. Lafayette, in appreciation of his comfortable and safe return to Paris in 1825, presented an exceptionally fine oil portrait of himself to Captain Morris, the artist being Ary Scheffer (French School), and this portrait today is owned by the Corcoran Art Gallery of Washington, D. C."

The first settlement made in the Waxhaws—now Lancaster County, South Carolina, was in 1751, by people from England, Scotland, Ireland, Wales and Germany, and from the American colonies of Pennsylvania and Virginia. Their first act was to organize a Presbyterian church which

became the center of the life of the Waxhaws section and was a general meeting place for the patriots as well as a hospital for the wounded and dying soldiers, gathered there by the women of the community, who tenderly nursed them. Therefore, it was with special and deliberate intention that the British burned it.

Early in the 1760's there came to the Waxhaws, James Crawford, Samuel Leslie, John Leslie, George McKenny, Messrs. Crow and Lathan. These men were brothers-in-law, having married Hutchinson sisters. It is said that few families contributed more to the population of the Waxhaws than these six sisters.

In 1765, the Irish immigrant, Andrew Jackson and his family came to Pennsylvania with a colony, where they all settled except the Jacksons, who came to the "Garden of the Waxhaws" to join their relatives. After two years Andrew died and Elizabeth had him buried in the Waxhaws church cemetery, twelve miles from where they lived. After the funeral Elizabeth went to the home of one of her sisters, presumably that of Mrs. Crawford, as she lived nearest the church. Not many days later, March 17th, 1767 (some historians give it March 15th.) Andrew Jackson, Jr. was born.

Years later a controversy arose between North and South Carolina as to whether the seventh President of the United States was born in the Crawford home, or the McKenny home. The boundary between the two provinces was re-surveyed in 1771, North Carolina got the McKenny house and South Carolina, the Crawford house. Andrew was four years old when this settlement came. Both houses were legally in South Carolina at the time of his birth. It can therefore, be easily understood that he was born in South Carolina, and he himself, said he was. Not long after his birth he was baptized in the Waxhaws Church, in which his mother took great interest and trained him in the Shorter Catechism of the Presbyterian church. Late in his life he became a member of that church in Nashville, Tenn., and it is said that he tried very hard to be a true Christian, as he had no use for a hypocrite.

There was an academy in the Waxhaws which Andrew attended, and he was said to have been an apt pupil. It is recorded



ANDREW JACKSON'S SNUFF-BOX

that he took part in the "Battle of the Waxhaws" and "Hanging Rock," 1780, at the age of thirteen. When Hugh Jackson, one of Andrew's brothers, was a prisoner of the British in Charles Town (afterwards Charleston) and became ill, Mrs. Jackson rode on horseback from her home in the Cheraws to nurse him and other ill Waxhaws soldiers as well.

On her return, some miles out from Charles Town, she took "Stranger's fever" and died, November 1781, and was buried there but her grave was not marked. Some forty years later Andrew made an unsuccessful attempt to locate her grave, as he wanted to mark it. It is said that she was a noble woman. She gave two sons to the American Revolution and bravely sacrificed her own life for the cause, "leaving as her only light, the only South Carolinian to ever become President of the United States."

Andrew began to study the saddlery trade, but on one occasion threw his work down and declared that he was born for a higher destiny. After that he went to live with a relative in Salisbury, N. C., and there read law and was admitted to

the North Carolina bar. He went to Tennessee and established a law office where Nashville is now located.

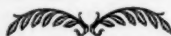
His home, the Hermitage, near Nashville, is an impressive mansion of colonial architecture, a national shrine of unusual interest. He was also a planter, trader, merchant, soldier, victorious over the British at the Battle of New Orleans; territorial governor of Florida; and was elected President of the United States in 1828, serving two terms. This man from the Waxhaws, a back-country settlement near the North Carolina line, has stamped his personality upon the nation! "Let the people rule," was his motto.

Other distinguished men from the Waxhaws were: William Richardson Davie, general in the Revolution; Governor of North Carolina; Minister to France, and founder of the University of North Carolina; Stephen D. Miller, orator and Governor of South Carolina; Dr. John Brown, one of the early professors of the South

Carolina College; Dr. James Marion Sims, who went to live in New York City, and established there the first hospital for *women in the world*. In Europe he was hailed as one of the greatest surgeons of the times.

A descendant of General Davie, living in New York, erected a handsome memorial to him in the Waxhaws cemetery where he is buried. This memorial is enclosed in a brick wall, with a handsome wrought-iron gate and is near the church. Three churches have been erected since Waxhaws was settled in 1571. The first building was burned by the British. The present one, which is old, has been brick-veneered, with a Sunday School room built at the back and it was in this historic church in 1785 that the Presbytery of South Carolina was formed.

Mrs. Carson is a member of Waxhaws Chapter, Chester, South Carolina and is at present State Registrar.



The Treasurer General is holding the following Chapter and Ancestor Bars. They have accumulated through the years. Anyone interested, and descended from these Patriots, may buy same at \$3.75 each. Send your National Number when ordering:

Denver Chapter  
Jacksonville Chapter

Charles Williams	One by name served from	Georgia
	One	Maryland
Ensign Robert Caldwell Scrogin		Maryland
Zachariah Linthicum		Maryland
John Prather		Maryland
Thomas Ward	One by this name served in	Maryland
	One	Connecticut
	Two	New York
	One	North Carolina
Henry Lewis	Two	New York
	One	Pennsylvania
	Two	Virginia
Peter Fischer (Fisher)	One	New Jersey
	One	Pennsylvania
James Shirley	One	New Hampshire
	One	Virginia
Abraham Frye		Pennsylvania
Colonel William Edmonds		Virginia

# Historic George Taylor House

BY L. ANNE WHITE

IN 1911 the Daughters of the American Revolution of Eastern Pennsylvania purchased the two and a half story house made of sandstone which had been the home of George Taylor, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence.

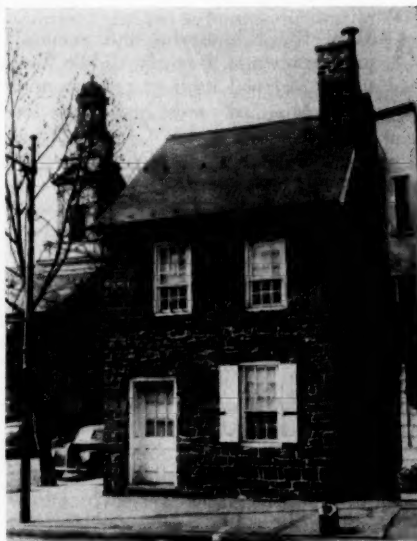
The house was built in 1754 as a home for William Parsons the founder of Easton. It was William Parsons' daughter who saved her town from the attack by the Indians who had terrorized the friends and relatives who lived at Gnaden Hutton, as Weissport was then called.

Many fled when the message reached Easton that the Indians were coming by canoe down the Lehigh River. Grace was the only one left to send so she left on horseback in the late afternoon one December day. Late the next afternoon she arrived in Philadelphia and delivered her message. Help came to save the people of Easton but after that no trace was ever found of Grace Parsons.

Shortly before the sad and heartbroken father, William Parsons died, George Taylor came to America with a man named Savage, who established a furnace in Durham near Easton. Savage paid Taylor's passage and the latter worked seven years for Savage to reimburse him. Then Savage died and Taylor married his widow. Taylor now on the road to fame and fortune moved to Easton and bought the Parsons home at Fourth and Ferry Sts.

The house is solidly built. The floors are one and a half inch oak planks fashioned with hand wrought iron nails and stained oak beams form the ceilings. The original fireplaces and the cupboards with the H and HL hinges and deep window sills and sashes with their small panes of glass are the same as they were in Taylor's time.

The regent, Mrs. Stanley Hahn, keeps in her possession the huge hand wrought iron key to open the outside door which has stood the test of time with its strong lock. George Taylor's will as well as a number of shots cast at Taylor's furnace at Dur-



GEORGE TAYLOR HOUSE

ham and the authentic furniture adds much to the atmosphere of the place.

In the distant future the George Taylor Chapter hopes to acquire the land to the east and north of the house and to restore the courtyard with its high board plank fence. In this courtyard George Taylor must have entertained George Washington when he came to Easton to visit the sick soldiers who were housed in the First Reformed Church.

It is worth a trip up the winding stairs to the low ceiling rooms on the second floor to look at the many interesting and varied articles which have been given by the members of the chapter, authentic possessions of their ancestors.

The George Taylor Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution of Easton is very proud of these possessions and of the newly renovated chapter rooms in a house that is steeped in memories and traditions which we the Daughters of the American Revolution carry forward.



# The Legend of Pierre a Fleche

BY HERB WAECKERLE

**A**ROW ROCK, colorful and romantic pioneer town of the early Middle West, has at last resigned itself to retirement in the role of Missouri's most historic shrine.

With such stars as Kit Carson, Daniel Boone, and Washington Irving in the supporting cast, it has enjoyed a longer continuous run in the drama of early Missouri history than has any modern Broadway success.

Strategically located on the Missouri River at the crossing of two old Indian trails, Arrow Rock's name was derived from the French explorer Dumont de Montegny who christened it Pierre a Fleche in 1723.

Today, as a sleepy Missouri hamlet of several hundred, Arrow Rock's outward calm belies its active part in the history of the Middle West. Houses of weathered red brick and white frame nestle unobtrusively against a rolling hillside once the scene of an archery contest which rivals that of William Tell.

Long before the Revolution, Indian braves were attracted by numerous outcroppings of flint rock in the area. In fact, the capital of the Osage tribe was located near the present site of Papinsville in Bates County.

Legend has it that a beautiful Osage princess was wooed near Arrow Rock's prominent Missouri River bluff by two stalwart braves.

Her chieftain father promised his daughter's hand to the suitor who proved the better archer. The designated target was a huge rock near the village. The braves were stationed across the river while various clans drew near to witness the contest.

Seeing the one she loved humbled in defeat by the rival suitor, the maiden threw herself into the river and was drowned before either brave could rescue her.

As the pioneers pushed westward, the Indians gradually retreated before them, abandoning the famous river village which was to become a jumping-off place for

wagon trains en route to Oregon and California along the Santa Fe trail.

In 1829, Meredith Miles Marmaduke, then Saline County surveyor, laid out the town lots. At first the village was incorporated as New Philadelphia, but the citizens of Saline County petitioned the legislature which changed its name to Arrow Rock on Feb. 8, 1833.

Even before Judge Joseph Huston built the legendary Tavern about 1834, the town had become a meeting place for famous personages.

It is generally believed that Kit Carson and Washington Irving drank together as guests in the Tavern. This story has been discounted more recently, however, by information furnished by F. C. Barnhill, secretary of the Saline County Historical Society.

Documents uncovered by Mr. Barnhill show that Joseph Huston, builder of the Tavern, did not purchase the lot until 1833. Washington Irving sojourned at Arrow Rock in 1832.

In 1812 Missouri was organized as a territory by an act of Congress. Two years later, with a population of 70,000, it was admitted as a state.

Joe and Ben Huston emigrated from Virginia in 1819, and settled in what was then Cooper County within a few miles of Arrow Rock. Joe, who was a carpenter, fashioned with his own hands much of the woodwork in the century-old hospice. His brother Ben, a blacksmith, provided the hardware. Bricks were made and burned by slaves in a nearby kiln under Joseph Huston's own direction.

Through the years the Tavern has sheltered men from all walks of life, including Mexican War veterans and "forty-niners" bound for the California goldfields.

Though its sympathy was clearly with the Confederacy, it was a haven for soldiers wearing both the blue and the gray. Capt. Brown's small band of Southern volunteers was honored with a farewell supper at the Tavern on June 15, 1861, before



it marched off to join with Price's army.

In 1866 when many of the defeated Confederate soldiers returned home, the ladies of Arrow Rock united in a "Southern Relief Fair" held at the Tavern to raise funds for the ragged boys in gray.

In 1923 the Missouri Assembly appropriated \$5000 for the purchase of the Tavern. Former Gov. Arthur M. Hyde officiated at the dedication ceremony. The building was officially entrusted to the Missouri Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution for restoration.

Two years later the legislature appropriated an additional \$6000 to aid the project with a provision that the D. A. R. match that amount. A total of \$27,000 was finally raised to effect the restoration.

Today one may register at the time-worn desk over which hangs the old bell cord which summoned guests to bountiful meals costing 12½ cents or a "bit." A night's lodging could also be had for the same price.

As an architectural anomaly, the Tavern attracts throngs of tourists annually. Narrow winding stairways, hand-hewn woodwork, and low-ceiling construction characterize the 16-room hostel. Century-old canopied beds and stenciled chairs of walnut and maple adorn the second story rooms.

Below in the spacious dining room, beautiful border belles in lace and crinoline once dined with their beaux. Today, however, visitors must secure Sunday dinner reservations well in advance to assure accommodation.

The tap room contains portraits by George Caleb Bingham, the originals of which were painted in town. Such curios as a rock plow used by the Indians, Geronimo's headdress, and two ancient spinning wheels are also on display. In addition, the room boasts dueling pistols, muskets, swords, and an oxen yoke which belonged to Daniel Boone.

The four original rooms have large open fireplaces complete with platters, tea kettles, and hanging pots. The stern Bingham portrait of former Gov. Jackson still bears the bullet marks and bayonet thrusts of "bushwhackers" who shot up the town in Civil War days.

A retouched Bingham portrait of Dr. and Mrs. John Sappington accompanies the Jackson portrait. Dr. Sappington, famed frontier physician, gained wide recognition for his anti-fever remedies for ague-stricken pioneers.

Two of Dr. Sappington's daughters married governors of Missouri and another was the mother of a third governor.

Arrow Rock and its ivy-clad Tavern have witnessed countless changes since its walls echoed the conversation of Kit Carson and Daniel Boone. Indeed, the casual motorist is likely to miss the thrill of glimpsing a bit of the old frontier unless he observes a marker on blacktopped State Highway 41 announcing the "historic site ahead."

Occasionally, however, an alert tourist will chance upon a local settler who remembers his grandfather's tale of the beautiful Osage princess who died for the brave she had loved and lost.

It is with deep regret that we announce the death of Mrs. Elizabeth Howard Jones (Egbert R.). Mrs. Jones, who was a member of Major Matthew McConnell Chapter of Mississippi, served her state as State Vice Regent 1904-1906 and State Regent 1906-1908. She served the National Society as Vice President General 1908-1912.

We record with regret the passing of two of our most valued State Chairmen of the Magazine, Mrs. George C. Nixon of La Crosse, Wisconsin and Mrs. James M. Hooper of Sidon, Mississippi.

ANNE CARLISLE PORTER  
(Mrs. LaFayette L.),  
National Chairman.

# A Christmas Pioneer and Her Reminiscences

BY CHRISTINE EMERY

"SO you want me to tell you all about Christmas, Arizona." Carmen Mungaray's serene eyes looked amusedly into mine as she thoughtfully added, "if I were a writer, I could write a good many books about my home but, just to give you a better idea of the age and activity of the camp, I will tell you that the first mining claims were located here in 1880. Four years later, the claims were withdrawn as they were located in the San Carlos Reservation. Much later on this section of the Dripping Springs Mountains was opened for filing and C. B. Chittenden, who all the years had worked hard to have this happen, told a few friends and they hurried up here and established their claims. As this happened on December 22, 1902, they called the place 'Christmas.'"

"In a short time there were more than a thousand people in the camp and in addition to the post office, which was in the general store, there was a school with four teachers. We also had a recreation hall, a literary society, several card clubs and the social life was well organized in spite of the double drawback of distance and the boom that made it so hard to get building materials that many people were living in tents. So you see we had a housing shortage here, long ago, and, right here in the mountains, we even had a flood.

"The flood was caused by rain that drizzled and dripped for thirty days and nights. The tents were unfloored and the women waded nearly to their knees in swirling mud and water trying to prepare meals and then crawled back into the raised beds with their children, for that was the only way anyone could keep warm or dry.

"Just as soon as he could, Ramon, my husband built this house. Five of our eleven children were born here and, although the ownership of the mine has changed many times, some of them still work and live here. It seems odd, looking back, to think that, from the standpoint

of pioneering, I am the oldest resident!"

Reviewing the years, Mrs. Mungaray recalled that her husband served as the mail carrier, stage driver, watchman and, in case of complications at the semi-monthly dances that were always held on pay-day night, he appeared in his official capacity as sheriff. Nicknamed "Willow" in recognition of his slenderness and strength, he had compassion for the people of Christmas when, several times when the camp was closed and provisions were low, he reinforced his heavy wagon and, driving eight strong horses, crossed the innumerable dips and arroyos in the trackless desert between Christmas and Tucson. There, buying to the best advantage, he followed the shortest direct line in making the eighty-three mile homeward trek.

"It took at least a week to make the trip," Mrs. Mungaray explained, "and long before he reached his own home, heeding the clamor of folk who were frantic for food and went down to meet him, he would throw off a sack of beans, cornmeal, flour, rice or some other staple to silence their pitiful pleas.

"Our teachers, like the engineers and officials, were intelligent and had high ideals. One of the teachers was a cousin of Herbert Hoover and widely known in educational circles. Another was a fine musician and taught the children to play musical instruments and to appreciate good music. Four of our girls formed their own quartet of piano, mandolin, guitar and violin and our home was an open house for all the young people."

As their prosperity depended upon the price of copper, and the closing of the mine meant the cessation of all activity, the highland that was happily heralded as "The Place Where Santa Claus Lives" gradually assumed the status of a ghost town. The school was closed and the children taken by bus to Hayden, a practice that is still followed, as the camp now has

a population of less than one hundred people. In 1931, at the request of the company, the post office was discontinued and all mail is distributed at Winkelman, so there is not the remotest possibility of getting a current Christmas, Arizona, cancellation.

Christmas is ten miles from Winkelman, over beyond the mountain and the road is an old prospectors' trail that follows the west bank of the Gila river. As the climb continues, hairpin curves, massive rock formations and perpendicular cliffs incessantly accent the need for careful driving. Christmas has an elevation of 3,150 feet and the final thousand feet of altitude that is gained in the last mile constitutes an ever present menace for the motorist as, all too often, landmarks along the way indicate where cars and their occupants have dropped to destruction.

Among these the sorrowful story is told of one of Mrs. Mungaray's daughters who, born, married and living at Christmas, had made the trip all the years of her life, could neither save herself or aid her three children when their car went over the cliff. Miraculously, the children escaped with minor injuries but diligent searching failed to locate the mother until, floating far below in the Gila, someone saw her long, luxuriant hair.

"It is comforting to know the children grew up and served their country," Mrs. Mungaray said thankfully, "and a great satisfaction that they are all good citizens."

Even in the old days Christmas was normally quiet as the sale of intoxicants was forbidden in camp but there were usually plenty of headaches and bruised bodies after pay-day for, on an outlying hill a tippler supplied all needs as long as the money lasted. It is said that the climb called for an overwhelming thirst, strong legs and stout lungs but the down-drop was merely a matter of rolling until stopped by a rock or cactus, extricating one's self and rolling again.

The "Augustine Incident," for a time, highlighted Christmas into the Wild West category. "It happened," Mrs. Mungaray remembers, "early in the depression when supplies, which as now, are hauled up from Globe, were very high and hard to get. Every worker had a credit account and the company storekeeper endeavored to fill

the most urgent needs. One day a Mexican miner named Augustine wanted more food and was resentful when the clerk told him all must share alike. Augustine answered that as long as they had the goods, he was going to get his share or there would be trouble.

"No one took the matter seriously until Augustine, infuriated by further refusals, rushed home and, returning with his gun, fired three shots at the clerk. Then, running to his home, he barricaded himself in."

The clerk ran down the store steps, jumped the fence into the Mungaray yard, shouting that he had been shot in the head. As her husband was away on a business trip, Mrs. Mungaray took charge and tried to convince him he was uninjured but, refusing to be reassured, the clerk stayed hidden in the Mungaray home until absolutely sure of his safety.

A hurry call was sent down the line for a constable who, duly arriving, went to Augustine's house to arrest him. Augustine, thinking he had killed the clerk, decided to continue his renegade career and, aiming through a knot-hole, he shot and killed the constable. Hastily dressing in his wife's clothes, Augustine fled into the mountains north of the camp while armed miners on foot and horseback formed a posse that, searching night and day, completely covered the locality. The only evidence they found were tatters of feminine wearables left hanging on the cacti in his erratic flight. The search continued for years, on both sides of the border but, up to date, Augustine's whereabouts are still unknown and that, undoubtedly, is the great mystery of Christmas.

"After awhile we stopped wondering too much about him," Mrs. Mungaray continued. "We had other varmints to think about for wildcats would come into the yards and carry off the chickens and, for weeks one lone wolf terrorized the camp. There were serpents in our Eden and no one ventured out at night without a light for crawlers might be stepped on in the most unexpected places. In order to provide shade, we lavished care and water on our trees and the rattlesnakes, climbing the trees and falling asleep in the branches, often fell from their resting crevices and

(Continued on page 192)

# The Home of Pio Pico, the Last Mexican Governor of California

BY MARY F. BARLEY



PATIO OF THE PICO HOUSE

ON the banks of the San Gabriel River at Whittier, about 15 miles east of Los Angeles, stands an old adobe house, more than a hundred years old, home of Pio Pico, the last Governor of California, under Mexican rule.

For many years the place remained in a state of dilapidation, despite the pleas of interested citizens that the house be repaired and maintained as a landmark of a by-gone day. It is a part of the California State Park Department and the restoration has been completed and it is now being refurnished with original and period furniture. Much of the Pico furniture is still to be found in homes and museums.

The exact date when Pico built his house of 33 rooms is unknown. Some authorities give 1826 as the date, and perhaps a portion of it was erected then. Others say it was built in 1834 about the time of his marriage. It was the first two-

story house built in California and was his home at the time of the American conquest, when he was serving his second term as Governor. It was the scene of many important conferences with the men in California governmental affairs as well as gay fiestas—honoring officials of church and state.

The Pico home was, at all times, filled with guests who came and remained for long periods as they were expected to do. In each room was placed a sum of money, as the host permitted no visitor to spend his own money while under his roof.

Only 16 rooms survived the flood of 1867-68, when the San Gabriel River overflowed and divided—forming the Rio Hondo. The restoration is confined to the remaining 16 rooms and the crumbling portions have been rebuilt with sun-dried adobe bricks to a thickness of two feet.

The ballroom bestirs memories of a few elderly guests, who danced there in gay

bandangos when Pico was host. There, standing in solitary grandeur is a square piano, brought around the Horn by sailing vessel, very like the one for which he paid \$12,000. The walls are white, with a patch of the original red wall-paper surrounded by a frame on one wall.

Large double doors on the west side of the house are all that is left of the family chapel, destroyed by the flood.

The patio, now paved with the old handmade, red, burned bricks, presents such a scene, that, in imagination one can hear the dreamy serenade of guitars and clicking castanets. The life of the rancho was centered in the patio. There is the well of sparkling pure water, a black fig tree, favorite of the Spanish people, many flowers and the ubiquitous gourd vines as of old. Meals were served in the corridors of the patio unless the weather was exceptionally bad. The Spanish-Mexican people loved the out-of-doors and spent most of their time in the patio.

The wine cellar opens on the patio and one of the large stones of the wine press still is there. The other stone was carried away by vandals who destroyed and appropriated many other Pico possessions.

The kitchen, next to the winery, is now occupied by glass cases containing personal belongings of Pio Pico.

The Pico hacienda—ranch home—was the stopping place for every wayfarer, no matter how humble, and he was always welcomed.

The many people living on the rancho received their instructions from Pico every morning, when he was at home, in an upstairs room used by the don for conferences. He was a large land-owner—having three ranches. His favorite, El Ranchito, The Little Rancho, so called as it contained only 8000 acres, was where he built his home, facing on El Camino Real (now 101 U. S. Highway), that the Mission Fathers tramped out by their long treks on foot to the Missions from north to south of California.

Pio Pico lost his ranches and Pico House, a hotel in Los Angeles, and everything else he owned by foreclosure in 1892, the victim of trickery by American businessmen.

The old home stands as a memorial of a glamorous era of California history

when life was colorful and largely care-free. It imparts a feeling of dignity and graciousness as it stands silently recalling the days of the dons. Authorities on California history agree that the Spanish-Mexican Californians were, of all people on the continent, best entitled to the name, Arcadians.

Visitors come to the house and catch a glimpse of the beauty of adobe days, as well as gain an understanding of Pio Pico, who unknowingly, performed a great service for the Americans when he, as Governor, ordered the sale and dissolution of nine Missions and renting the lands of the others. By that act he brought upon himself severe censure but he knew that the Missions had come to the end of their usefulness and were deep in debt. The order of sale released many thousands of acres of the best agricultural land to American settlers.

The decade, 1840-50, was a turbulent period in California. Important events moved in rapid succession—first, the break with Mexico and establishment of the California Republic with the raising of the Bear Flag June 14, 1846, which was superseded three weeks later by the raising of the United States Flag the following July 7, on the order of Commodore Sloat. Gold was discovered January 19, 1848 and admission to the Union as the thirty-first state took place September 9, 1850.

History reveals that Governor Pico did all that he could to save California for Californians, but with no properly organized army, a depleted treasury, dissension among government officials, and usurpation of authority by others, he was "badgered on the one side and sorely bothered on the other, until he hardly knew which way to turn." Nor was the Assembly able to help him with his many difficulties. He sold some of his property and used \$14,000 of his money to buy supplies for the California Army.

Pio Pico was born at the San Gabriel Mission, less than ten miles northwest of this house, May 5, 1801, and was one in a family of twelve children. He died at the age of 93 years in the home of his friend, John Temple, where he lived after he lost his property. His body lies in the Temple Mausoleum at Puente.

He married Maria Ignacia Alvarado,



daughter of a famous California family but they had no children. His parents and grandparents came from Sinaloa, Mexico, in the De Anza expedition of 1776. His brother, General Andres Pico, was head of the California Army at the time of the American Conquest. Andres had a large family, several of whom married Americans. There are many descendants of the old Pico family who can trace their family lines of descent from early American ancestors as well as from famous Spanish colonizers.

The influence of the Spanish-Mexican period with its beauty and romance is indelibly imprinted upon California history and tradition and it is to be hoped, shall ever remain so.

NOTE: Mrs. Barley is a charter member of Whittier Chapter, Whittier, Cal., and has held therein every important office and is now a member of the Executive Board. From the state standpoint, she served on the Press Relations Committee and compiled the State Press Book, which in 1940 won the National award as the best one displayed at Continental Congress.



## A Christmas Pioneer and Her Reminiscences

(From page 189)

dropped with a plop on whatever was beneath them.

"Indeed, snakes were so plentiful that even the most timid homemakers formed the habit of taking a sharp hoe and, cautiously patrolling their grounds, speedily dispatched all those in sight. Often they invaded the homes and, one evening when our daughter Esther was playing the piano, she saw a rattlesnake trying to climb to the keyboard. Not daring to stop playing, she called her father who killed the snake and the next day, under the house, he searched out and killed its mate."

In addition to his many camp commissions Ramon Mungaray was a good cattleman and a fine rider so when, as was customary each year, he started to round up his cattle, and went alone, no one felt the least anxiety. Two hours later he returned, covered with mud and blood but sitting rigidly erect on his horse. Falling into his wife's arms, he told her the horse had slid from a high cliff and fallen upon him. He could not remember remounting the horse for all his energy was concentrated on getting home. Hurriedly taken to a city hospital, he died as the result of his injuries.

In his memory and loyal to her own con-

cept of obligation and opportunity, Carmen Mungaray has carried on with such courage and competence that the community, as well as her children, accord her the full honor of being a progressive pioneer, a marvelous mother and an ardent Christmas enthusiast. In reviewing the old days, Mrs. Mungaray's tendency is to stress the solvency and simplicity of the early days of camp life. Primarily, there was the satisfying sense of sustenance for, even though "store goods" might be scarce at times, the men always brought in deer and an abundance of game each fall. People were thrifty and there was usually enough money and ample time for leisurely, contented living.

Far in advance, and with utmost secrecy, great preparations were made for the celebration of Christmas. Presents, made at home, or selected from mail order catalogues, were festively wrapped and piled around the Christmas tree that blazed with lights on the Christ Child's Eve in the little park opposite the general store. Recitations were given, hymns and carols were sung and, when the shrill treble of children's voices rose in "Sing a Song of Christmas," the homes and hearts in Christmastime were, as now, just about the happiest on earth.

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# National Defense Committee

NATIONAL DEFENSE DAY

Thursday, April 20, 1950

## 9:00 A.M.—DISCUSSION MEETING

National Officers' Club Room  
(Old Library, Administration Bldg.)

This meeting is primarily for State Chairmen and Chapter Chairmen but past Chairmen and interested members will be welcome. Mrs. Cyrus Griffin Martin, National Chairman, will lead a discussion on ways and means to serve D. A. R. chairmen.

## 2:30 P.M.—DEFENSE PROGRAM Constitution Hall

CECIL PALMER, noted Englishman, will tell the effects of Socialism in countries where it controls. Every Daughter should hear this talk to learn how to combat this influence which is attempting to replace the form of Government set up for us by the Founding Fathers.

## DISPLACED PERSONS

The Press has shown a tendency to uphold minority groups in their clamor for unlimited immigration. Many sensational stories have been written on the cruelty we are showing to displaced persons. We are even called "un-Christian" because we desire to use a reasonable amount of selection as to those we wish to become residents of this "Land of the Free."

It is especially refreshing, therefore, to find in the *Chattanooga News-Free Press* for January 10, 1950, a sensible, realistic view of this problem. We request our members to read the article quoted below. In our efforts to be known as the "Great Humanitarian" of the world we must not forget that our first duty is to our own children and grandchildren, and to those hitherto displaced persons already within our borders. We must not deprive them of their heritage.

## LET'S NOT 'DISPLACE' OURSELVES

There was a time in the history of the United States when heavy immigration from foreign countries was needed and encouraged to help develop the vast agricultural lands in the westward expansion and to provide workers for the growing industries in America.

The gates of the nation were virtually thrown open during that period to all com-

ers because their contributions to this new land were considered necessary. We did need immigration then and liberal immigration was a wise policy. It offered haven and opportunity to victims of Old World oppression, and it was also of benefit to this country.

Millions in Europe and elsewhere still want to come to this land of opportunity. But we do not need them now. In fact, the time has come when we cannot let great numbers of new prospective citizens come here without doing grave injustice to those who are already here and to their descendants.

Still, minority pressure groups, including those with special interests in those abroad who wish to come here, are constantly seeking to open the gates for the wholesale influx of new immigrants. Right now these groups are clamoring for "liberalization" of the quotas established for "displaced persons" by the 80th Congress.

If this is accomplished, the 82nd Congress may be assured of cries for a "liberalization" of the quotas set by the 81st, and so on endlessly.

This nation is more careless about the types of immigrants it will accept than any other immigrant-receiving nation in the world. Other major nations which permit immigration are very careful to accept only those who will be of definite benefit to the nations which are to be their new homes.

Yet any mild attempt to put this country on a selective immigration basis, such as that made by the 80th Congress, is violently denounced as "discriminatory" by various minority groups—although members of those very groups continue to pour into our country under our present law.

America needs restrictive immigration—if we need any immigration at all. Our laws should be fair. They should be fair not only to the people who want to come here as immigrants, but also to America.

The time has come when we should not admit any who wish to come here merely to benefit themselves. Only those who are able to contribute something to this country and only those who will fit into the American pattern should be admitted.

We have already admitted far too many who instead of bringing abilities that are needed here and the love of liberty which is always needed, bring Old World hatreds, prejudices and greeds which weaken our country instead of strengthening it.

Much has been said about the coming of a population of 150 million people in America. This is no longer a population of the future; it is already here, and has been passed.

According to figures released by Metropolitan Life Insurance Company statisticians, births exceed  $3\frac{1}{2}$  millions for the third consecutive year in 1949. During the same period came remarkable decreases in mortality rates. These facts coupled with sizable immigration increased the population of the United States 2.5 million last year—bringing the total to 150.5 million.

The Census Bureau reports population is now growing at a 200,000-per-month pace. This figure supports estimates by population experts that the total will reach 185 million people in the next 25 years.

As population goes up the drain on the nation's resources also goes up, and the fruits of the nation are divided into more and more shares.

When natural causes are boosting our population so speedily, it is only sensible that we revise immigration quotas to allow the entry of fewer and fewer instead of more and more, as the minority pressure groups demand.

It would be wise to halt all immigration except by those whose abilities will add to the progress of the nation.

America has been called the melting pot of the world because all races have found useful places in its development. But it must not become a dumping ground.

We are all very sorry for the "displaced persons" of war-ravaged Europe. But if we let the minority groups write our immigration laws our own children may be displaced persons of the future.

Chattanooga *News-Free Press*, Jan. 10, 1950.

## OUR HERITAGE

"Vital Speeches of the Day" for January 1, 1950, carries an article by Captain Eddie Rickenbacker which has some thought provoking statements.

Himself the son of Swiss immigrants, he speaks of some foreigners who come to America to get away from slavery, serfdom and tyranny and who repay us by trying to destroy this land and its liberties.

He warns us that these philosophies are being sold to Americans—particularly young Americans.

Why are these young American minds such fertile soil in which to implant alienisms? Capt. Rickenbacker feels that in large measure the older generation is to blame. We have not taken time to see that our young people were sufficiently grounded in the principles on which the nation was founded, that they were filled, as were our ancestors, with the American spirit which overcomes obstacles.

Certain it is that weeds take over where production crops are not planted. Are we sure we have done our duty in the training of our young people to become leaders of our nation?

Recent generations have stressed the high standard of living in America—undoubtedly higher than elsewhere if judged by material standards. But have we a high standard if we measure only by creature comforts and ease of living?

Because the modern woman spends only a few minutes a day at household tasks where her grandmother took nearly all her working day, has she really progressed? Not if she uses her free time exclusively for selfish or time killing purposes. Women of the earlier years learned patience, responsibility, and many spiritual qualities all too rarely obvious in their modern daughters.

Your children's point of view is formed

by their observation. You must not only tell them you must show them by your own actions.

Let each of us examine our heritage, not only the comforts but those intangible and yet essential characteristics that have gone to make up the American and thereby to make America.

In whatever part of this great country you live you can trace the deeds of the early settlers. Have you met the conditions that faced you with the fortitude, resourcefulness and determination that enabled them to win for you this goodly heritage? Can your children be inspired by your precept and example to overcome obstacles they must meet later?

If your schools are crowded and you tell them they must wait for Federal Aid, that they must have a palatial schoolhouse with all modern equipment provided by this same Santa Claus method, are you making them as good citizens as if you join with the rest of your townspeople to find local means to remedy the situation? In the latter case you may not have as handsome a school but out of it will come some outstanding scholars and leaders for they will catch the example of getting knowledge for themselves instead of waiting for it to be crammed into their lazy or rebellious minds.

Have you thought about the sacrifices the founders made to secure some of your freedoms? Do you really appreciate your freedom of religion? We boast about being able to choose our form of worship but have you really chosen one? Do your children have an example of regular church going and of religion in the home? Think well about this religious freedom. It is like other freedoms, it does not stay unless you fight for it and once lost is hard to regain.

Think of the peoples of the world who dare not speak to or of their God. The greatness of America is founded on the power of righteousness under Christian faith. Keep this heritage for your children.

One of the favorite fields of endeavor of the "fellow travellers" and even of the actual Communists is the church. They know it must be destroyed before they can come into full power. Church papers, youth organizations, and related activities are sometimes permeated with their ideas under the guise of tolerance and brotherly love.

Give your young people a knowledge of

basic truth so that they can distinguish between it and these false doctrines.

Freedom of speech is one of our most prized possessions. Do you use this freedom of speech hastily without real knowledge of your subject? Do your children have an example of accurate speech, considered opinion? Are you kindly and charitable but ready to speak out clearly when occasion demands?

Remember the speeches of Patrick Henry and many of the heroes of the early days. Their courage in speaking the truth helped win your heritage of freedom—Think well before you stifle or discourage it in the younger generation.

No American lives to himself alone. We are all witnesses. In our hands rests the fate of the American Way of Life.

Our Nation needs many forms of defense and protection, but there is one without which she has no hope of continued existence—the devotion of her people.

Each of us must be a bulwark of liberty, a guardian of our freedom. On us will depend the life of our nation. Remember your heritage. Do you dare disgrace it?

ROSALIND EWING MARTIN,  
*National Chairman.*



## SWEET VICTORY

The Georgia Legislature in January rescinded a 1946 courtesy resolution, the "Humber" resolution which called for a Declaration of a Federation of the World.

Mrs. T. Earle Stribling, Georgia National Defense Chairman, led the fight for adoption of the rescinding bill.

The Georgia House of Representatives voted unanimously and the Senate voted thirty-four to eight to "get out of 'One World,'" as the *Chicago Tribune* put it in an editorial on the bill.

Speaking to rescind the bill was its original sponsor in 1946, the Speaker of the Georgia House, the lone woman member of the Legislature, and others. The Lieutenant Governor and the Governor were behind Mrs. Stribling in her effort.

This is our first victory against world federalist advocates. May it not be the last!

LOLA LEE BRUINGTON,  
*Executive Secretary.*

# Why Our Republic Should Not Become a Member of a World Government

"**N**OTHING to gain and everything to lose" is a statement that applies to a choice of world government for our Republic. If we were to choose theory for fact and establish a world government, and this is easier said than done, we would endanger a government which has lasted 160 years, and which has brought more freedom and prosperity than that of any other country. Then too, we would not be preventing wars, but would, more likely, be creating them.

It is a great deal easier for one to propose such a plan as that for world government, than for one to make it work successfully. The United Nations, on which we spend millions of dollars, was a good idea too, but this fact does not seem to be helping it to function properly. The reason for this can be expressed simply and accurately in two words, "human nature."

What makes us think that Russia will co-operate any more willingly with world government than she has with previous issues of the United Nations? What makes us think that we will have a democracy on the final outcome of such a plan? Every country will have a say on the kind of government she wants and tradition, jealousy, greed, and other factors would influence such a decision. England, a much older country than the United States, would probably—as might Sweden, Belgium, Holland, and others—prefer having royalty, while Spain might want Franco, or Russia, Stalin.

Would these countries surrender any part of their sovereignty to a central government? A little knowledge of human nature would tend to indicate no. "To Each His Own" should be our theme song until we feel sure we want to sacrifice our Constitution, which was written by a few of the greatest men our country has ever known, and which has served us so well and in such a way as to gain both admiration and respect on both sides of the Atlantic. To sac-

riifice our Constitution is necessary if we are to create a World Government and its world court. People would be dragged in and tried by an international court, which would be higher than our Constitution.

George Washington advised our country to avoid world entanglements, and what a hopeless tangle a World Government would end in. When all the members of a family do not always agree, how can we expect the entire world, with inhabitants having diverse and numerous languages, incompatible but age-old traditions and customs, and a sizeable lack of moral, ethical and national understanding to harmonize?

When a matter such as this, is of grave consequence to the survival of our democratic nation and moreover to the world, it is time for us to stop dreaming and be practical. We have given \$45,000,000,000 to down-trodden nations, we've lend-leased, loaned money, and Marshall Planned far above the amount our common sense would dictate. Why not bring peace and security to our own 140,000,000 Americans by building up a defense that would frighten off the most war-mongering of nations? Let us protect our own soil and our own government. Let us dismiss world government until we achieve world understanding and co-operation, or till that time when all nations and people are rid of the threat of war. These conditions are no more improbable than the theory of World Government. Once we have conquered human nature we can begin to have such dreams, but until then—wake up, America!

CAROLE WINSBERG.

ED. NOTE: The above is one of the prize essays submitted in a State High School contest, sponsored by Mrs. Charles E. Herfurth, National Defense Chairman of Illinois. It was written by a young student of the Sullivan High School of Chicago and received honorable mention. The judges stated that it would have received first prize had it not exceeded the word limit. We are happy to print so fine an essay from the pen of a High School student regardless of its length.

# Committees

## Americanism

THE comment has been made recently that the Americanism in the air today is different—apparently a streamlined, twentieth century sort of thing! It should not be different. Americanism, as defined by Washington, Jefferson, Madison, Monroe and Jackson has been well tried, has stood the test of time and has not been found wanting. Would we repudiate it for any so-called “welfare state”? We must watch closely and guard well our heritage, else socialistic legislation now contemplated and pending in Congress may take it away from us completely.

Let us watch our 1950 Congress and keep in contact with our Congressmen at all times, protesting an imminent program of Federal Aid to Education, an extensive Federal Housing Bill, a new Health Program, with its inherent Socialized Medicine, and all Social Security extensions. No person is being helped by being a ward of the

state, by receiving a dole, or being the object of any kind of Federal aid whatever. Study and be advised by the resolutions adopted at our last Continental Congress.

Initiative is one of the characteristics of our way of life. Free enterprise is another. Both are seriously threatened. Partisan views should have no part in contemplated legislation—a strict adherence to American principles should guide every one of us.

Discuss your views with your family, your neighbor, and all with whom you come in contact. The danger is real. This socialistic program is insidious, but ever increasing and our alarm should be great. Eternal vigilance has always been the price of liberty. We now realize it is also the price of freedom from excessive government. Be vigilant! Be alert! Be on guard and be informed!

MRS. CHARLES R. CURTISS,  
*National Chairman,*

## Motion Picture Committee

UTILIZING the same kind of humorous animated cartoon technique so widely acclaimed in *Meet King Joe* and *Make Mine Freedom* is the new Technicolor cartoon *Why Play Leap-Frog?* Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer is releasing this unusual cartoon which examines still another facet of living in a democracy. It explains that wages and prices often play leap frog. One jumps up, then the other—which means a steady rise in our cost of living.

As the film points out, Joe, who works in a doll factory, is a pretty worried man because of the high cost of living. Joe knows that each doll he manufactures has about ten cents worth of raw materials in it, but that when he wants to buy the same doll for his daughter he has to pay two dollars for it. For the raw materials in practically everything we buy are worth little until labor transforms them into finished products. For example, the raw materials in an automobile selling for several thousand dollars have an actual worth of

about twenty-two dollars. Every time labor costs go up, the selling price follows—and the raises that Joe and his fellow workers get are worth less because they buy less. *Why Play Leap-Frog?* asks this film. It reminds us that to expand productivity, labor and management must work together to develop new ideas and techniques; that capital must finance the creation of more efficient tools and plants; and that the production of more and better goods at lower costs means that when Joe gets a raise, it's a real raise.

When the American housewife buys a steak and pays a fancy price for it these days, there's a reason. The sale price of meat has to include the labor cost of producing the feed, in building fences, and constructing housing for the animal. It takes a lot of costly care to get him ready for the market. Wages have to be paid to railroad workers who provide him with care and courtesy on his way to the stock yards. Preparing his anatomy for the



butcher costs money, too. The family butcher figures in his wages every time he sells a thick juicy steak. It takes a lot of people, time and money to transform a contented looking steer into a tender cut of sirloin—and in telling the story, which directly affects every one of us, *Why Play Leap-Frog?* gives us all food for thought. The title refers to advancing wages and prices, which keep getting higher trying to out-distance each other.

It utilizes the humorous approach of the animated cartoon to explain the predicament of Joe, an American worker whose chief problem is the fact that his salary isn't quite high enough to give him the things he wants. It explains that a large percentage of the selling price of a commodity is made up of wages paid to the

workers who make the product, and that when wages go up, prices must rise accordingly. Why let wages jump up even higher?

It suggests that wages and prices be kept on a level which allows a normal margin of profit for the manufacturer, jobber and retailer; and which also allows the American worker to continue enjoying the highest standard of living in the world.

Presenting a story that is chock-full of entertainment, yet which also carries an important thought for all Americans, *Why Play Leap-Frog?* reminds us all that we have a responsibility that must be met if we are to continue to enjoy the blessings of our Republic.

MARION LEE MONTGOMERY,  
National Chairman.

## Junior American Citizens

**F**REEDOM IS EVERYBODY'S JOB. Freedom is more the job of the Daughters of the American Revolution than any other organization. It was our forefathers who fought for our FREEDOM and it is up to us to fight to keep IT.

From reports in our newspapers on the trials of Communists, their influence and ever growing number in our midst and in government especially, there can't be any doubt in anyone's mind that our FREEDOM is slowly being taken from us. Why? Because we haven't the spunk to fight for it. Because we as Americans have fallen down on our job. Yet right in our own D. A. R. we have a *very* potent weapon for fighting these subversive groups which are trying to undermine our Free American Way of Life. Our JUNIOR AMERICAN CITIZENS COMMITTEE.

This Committee starts patriotic clubs in schools, community centers, settlement houses, reform schools for boys and girls—any place where there are children of any race, color or creed. The program is designed to train children in leadership for the future and to teach loyalty to our country, founded on a knowledge of why our nation deserves such allegiance and good citizenship in home and school.

Hitler, Mussolini and Stalin had their youth groups, training them to be leaders in the government they wanted. We should

do the same. Tell our children all the good things about America and teach them an appreciation of their American heritage of FREEDOM, which has been taken so much for granted. CHILDREN ARE OUR FIRST LINE OF DEFENSE and on them depends our future. As they think and believe, so goes our nation. If they have a knowledge of our democratic form of government they won't fall in with other ideologies, because they will *know* our American way of life is what they want and will fight to keep it. Anything worth having is worth fighting for. And every Daughter should fight for our freedom by contacting every child within her reach by starting J. A. C. Clubs. Contact your city and county superintendents. Also community centers, settlement houses, etc.

Don't sit back. Be one to do things. It is a swell feeling to know you have been one to help keep our American way of life for our children. Freedom is Everyone's job and you have the means right in your D. A. R. organization for combating all the subversive groups. It just takes a little of your time. It is very simple to start a club. Try it. Have a J. A. C. Club in every chapter. Appoint a Junior American Citizens Chairman *now*.

MRS. CHARLES HOFFMAN,  
National Chairman.

# Book Reviews

BY FRANCES MARSH TOWNER

**FARTHEST FRONTIER**, by Sidney Warren.

*Farthest Frontier* is a splendid account of the opening of the great Northwest section of our country when persistent dreams of finding a sea passage to the Orient led to the discovery.

The story begins with early trappers and traders who went in search of furs, adventures and the opportunities of making their fortunes. It relates how these lusty out-of-door lovers met and mingled with the Indians and the many conflicts faced in the different cultures which arose as they came together. It tells of the attempts of the missionaries to convert the Indians to the religion and the ways of the white man and also of the medical quackery practiced on the settlers. Later that was gradually overcome by informed and conscientious men of the medical profession.

These early pioneers in the Pacific Northwest did what had already been done on other frontiers in that they laid a firm foundation of a lasting society in a vast wilderness and saw it grow and develop into one of the garden spots of America.

The book is indeed a chronicle of the beginning of a great development by a body of pioneers who went westward and built out of the wilderness towns and cities which have played an important part in our history. The author draws vivid pictures of the first log cabin settlements where to every woman there were at least nine men.

He describes the arrival and the appearance of the stage coach over trails which seemed almost impossible and gives us a thrilling account of the transcontinental railroads and the gradual development of the first settlers into farmers and business men and of their conversion into not only builders but ardent boosters of the land they had cultivated.

Mr. Warren has given us an inspiring saga, almost a fairy tale, of a diverse set of people who united to build a worthwhile society. Among them were men and women who tried to form communistic settlements but failed. Then there were the

early newspapers and their editors and the struggle to form an educational system and the starting of theatres and concert halls. The book is replete with legends of the Indians and of the early white settlers.

*Farthest Frontier* is a story which will appeal to all who enjoy accounts of adventure and of how our country grew. Every student of the great Northwest will find it a valuable addition to his library.

According to the author the frontier period ended in 1910, for by that time the dreamers, the merchants, the fishermen, the miners and the cattlemen had arrived from all over America. Their forbears had come from all parts of the world, had mingled, faced perils and triumphs and had founded a great section of the United States.

Sidney Warren is an Associate Professor of History and Political Science at the University of Florida. He has travelled extensively throughout the country and has lived in various parts of the Pacific Northwest. He has made a number of lecture tours and during the war addressed New England Army camps for the U.S.O.

Published by the Macmillan Company, New York.

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**United States Army in World War II, THE WAR IN THE PACIFIC**, by John Miller, Jr.

The Historical Division of the Department of the Army has again honored us with a second book on *The War in the Pacific—Guadalcanal*. It is dedicated to "Those Who Served" and was prepared under the direction of Louis Morton.

It has three objectives—first, to provide the Army itself with an accurate and timely account of the varied activities; second, to afford the citizen a better understanding of the real problems of the war and the way they were met; and third, to accord well earned recognition to the devoted work and grim sacrifices of those who served.

Admiral Halsey wrote: "The successes of the South Pacific Force were not the achievements of separate services or of in-

dividuals but the result of a wholehearted subordination of self interest by all in order that one successful fighting team could be created." That is the way the men in our military forces have always worked in days of stress and trial.

The authors of these volumes were carefully selected from trained civilian historians and as a result they have made it possible to analyze the actions and the results. Such information will be invaluable in the event of future wars.

These war histories should be rated as "must" for all military libraries and organizations, for careful study will show where and how mistakes were made and how they can be corrected. Men who had a part in the great struggle will live over those hours again with their companions. This narration represents a tremendous piece of work by the Department for it has required hours of careful research, checking and rechecking. For future generations it will serve as a constant guide.

Published by the Historical Division, Department of the Army.



#### ALL CAME BY THE SEA, by Michele Strizzi.

So many interesting and worthwhile books have been published recently that it is difficult to select the ones which would appeal to the many readers of our Magazine. However, all Americans who wish to know of the way our Capital City was born and how our government, after a hard struggle, grew to a proportion beyond all dreams, will find *All Came by the Sea* filled with historical facts.

Michele Strizzi, the Italian-born author, dearly loved his adopted country and would constantly visit the Library of Congress and study American history. What he learned he deeply felt and took to heart. He talked about what he found and finally embodied his information into an historical novel which covers the first twenty-five years of Washington as the Capital of the Nation.

He began his work in 1940 but it was interrupted in 1943 by the death of his son, Lt. Francis Strizzi, who was killed in action in the Pacific. Michele himself died before the last chapter of his book was in type but

he left a lasting tribute to the country he loved. It is of great interest at the present time when plans are being made for the sesquicentennial celebration of Washington.

The story is about a family of immigrants of the second generation who lived a very contented and wholesome life against the historical background of Jefferson and Madison. The story brings out vividly little known or long forgotten events which happened in Washington and the surrounding country when Presidents Washington and Jefferson used to ride horseback in the deep mud of Pennsylvania Avenue.

The author draws a beautiful picture of the charms of Cornhill Farm where resided Patrick Daniel McMallon and his family. The house with its quaint stone structure, its bulky chimneys of red brick, its huge barns and haycocks and its beautiful and useful kitchen garden, was renowned for its great hospitality in the year 1800.

In that home developed the life of "Daddy Pat," as he was lovingly called, and his family. They were sound thinking and, above all, they had great faith in the future of Washington. While they had divided opinions they all worked together for and carried in their hearts the dream of a beautiful city which would become the soul of a great nation. Each member contributed his share in loyalty and faith and they watched the city grow.

One feels real sorrow for the broken and disillusioned President Adams as he and his wife pulled down all the shades in the "White Palace," as the White House was then called, and slipped quietly out of the back entrance and wended their way to Baltimore. They did not want to take part in the welcome to the new President, Thomas Jefferson.

One seldom hears of an innovation started during the term of Jefferson. He offered the Hall of Representatives in the Capitol for Sunday meetings and even for some social events. That was a great novelty and met with a quick response from the young people who came in their very best. The floor was soon not large enough for the increasing crowd and the platform behind the speaker's desk and every niche where a chair could be squeezed in was packed. The men did not object and one Sunday morning during service another

innovation started, for the Marine Band, clad in its colorful uniforms, appeared and psalm singing began.

It was during the administration of Thomas Jefferson that diplomatic relations with England were almost severed when the President gave a large dinner party for the new representative of that country and his wife. When dinner was announced, the President startled everyone by giving his arm to Dolly Madison, wife of his Secretary of State, who often acted as hostess.

These are just a few of the many incidents and readers cannot afford to miss *All Came by the Sea*, for it is filled with history, amusing events and even a love story. It brings to light an era which began before the first rows of houses were ever built and is described by one who loved this country and wanted others to realize how faith and determination could build for all time a capital city famous in world history.

Published by Dorrance & Company, Philadelphia.

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GENTIAN HILL, by Elizabeth Goudge.

Once again Elizabeth Goudge has given to her numerous readers an historical novel so hauntingly beautiful and so free from blood and thunder, sex and murder, that before long it should reach the Best Seller list and stay there for a long time. To read her new story is a wonderful way in which to start the new year for one will forget the trouble and strife which face the world and become lost in the beauties of the west country of England and the old legend of St. Michaels Chapel at Torquay.

The story is of a lonesome and very bewildered orphan lad and a baby girl found tightly clasped in her mother's arms floating on the water. These two were drawn together by the mystic spell of Gentian Hill and theirs develops into one of the sweetest love stories ever told.

Miss Goudge loves young people and frankly admits that she still believes in fairies, so it is with a deep understanding of human nature that she puts into the mouths of her characters words of respect, reverence and patriotism which reach to the very heart and soul.

*Gentian Hill* centers around the Devon coast of England and has as a background

the Legend of St. Michaels. The chapel was built in the thirteenth century by a grateful sailor who was rescued from a shipwreck by the monks of Torre and who made a solemn vow to devote the rest of his life to God.

Three centuries later a young girl named Rosalind, carrying out the wishes of her lover, prayed every day in this little chapel for his safe return. One day while she was praying a heavy storm blew up and suddenly an old man appeared beside her and led her carefully down the steep slope to the angry sea. There she saw a ship being pounded to pieces on the rocks and a man washed ashore, still alive, who proved to be her lover.

In 1804 this old chapel was still in existence and until the nineteenth century foreign vessels dropping anchor at Torbay, sent their Roman Catholic crews on pilgrimages to the chapel. The Catholics of the tiny community went to mass in the old guesthouse of Torre Abbey and the priest was the Abbe de Colbert, a man of great mystery. Reports had it that he had belonged to the old nobility of France and had fled for his life during the Revolution.

One will never forget the author's vivid description of Weekaborough Farm owned by Farmer Sprigg and his good wife and their daughter Stella who was the baby rescued from the arms of the dead mother. The Spriggs had adopted her to take the place of their own baby girl who had died.

The orphan boy Zachary was a young midshipman who had deserted from one of the few very bad ships in Nelson's fleet but upon reaching shore he led a hard and lonesome life for nobody would hire him. He met with nothing but rebuffs and had to hide in fields until Dr. Crane, a fine and wonderful man, took him into his home and treated him like the son he had so longed for. Finally, of his own accord, Zachary decided to return to the fleet and take his punishment. He was in the battle of Trafalgar, where his hero Nelson was killed.

Around these characters Miss Goudge has woven a romance. From the start it is fairly clear who the mysterious characters will prove to be. The book is heart warming and filled with worthwhile, kindly people. The region described is filled with ancient legends, the most beautiful one

being the Legend of St. Michaels, which proves to the world that love can never die.

Published by Coward-McCann, Inc., New York.



#### THE CRY AND THE COVENANT, by Morton Thompson.

From Doubleday & Company has come to us a copy of one of its new publications, *The Cry and the Covenant*, which gives to us, the living, an opportunity to pay homage to one of history's greatest doctors who was martyred by his colleagues and forgotten by the world.

This is a well written and a profound and powerful novel for Morton Thompson, the author, has penned it from the very depths of his heart. It is the story of one of the world's medical heroes, Ignaz Philipp Semmelweis, discoverer of the cause of childbed fever. Of this man, a son of Hungary, the famous Dr. Lister said: "Medicine owes much, for without Semmelweis, I would be nothing. It is a very simple thing this doctor advocated—'wash your hands before examining any patient.'"

When Dr. Semmelweis entered the General Hospital in Vienna, he found that four out of every ten women in the lying-in ward died, and as he watched them he heard the church bells toll far too many times. This was in 1847 and those bells kept ringing in his ears until he nearly went mad trying to find the reason for so many deaths. Europe had become reconciled to that situation in maternity hospitals and in Jena in four years not a mother left one alive.

Members of the medical profession boasted of their deep mistrust of new ideas, including the use of the stethoscope and, besides, washing hands constantly cost too much money! But Dr. Semmelweis kept on with his investigations. He haunted the operating rooms, he went over and over the charts and watched the doctors as they examined their patients and he visited the wards day and night.

His associates called him mad and refused to cooperate but he was obsessed with a search for the cause. Suddenly out of a clear sky he found it—poison transmitted by medical students who wiped their ungloved hands briefly, if at all, before visiting their patients.

With deep feeling and true sincerity, Morton Thompson has brought to light the almost unbelievable story of a physician, now forgotten by the world, who was greeted with scorn instead of help and praise and who met daily opposition but worked on and gave to the profession one of its greatest discoveries. The story of Dr. Semmelweis is heart breaking, even fantastic, but it is one of the most extraordinary ones of these times and the author has given to the ill-treated and martyred doctor a place in the minds of the public which is long overdue.

Mr. Thompson was born in New York but now lives in Lyme, Connecticut. He is a former columnist for the *Hollywood Citizen-News* and his articles have appeared in many of our leading magazines. He was a Staff Sergeant during the war.

Published by Doubleday & Co., Garden City, Long Island.



#### THE THREAD THAT RUNS SO TRUE, by Jesse Stuart.

Jesse Stuart, who wrote *Man with a Bull-Tongue Plow* and *Taps for Private Tussie*, has brought out another book, *The Thread That Runs So True* which gives us all something to think about seriously. His first book received great praise from the country's leading critics and was included in the Canby list of one hundred best books in America.

This last work is Jesse Stuart's own story as a mountain school teacher and is dedicated to "The School Teachers of America." He was a mountain plowman and this is not only his own but is the story of the mountain people as well. He used to scratch sonnets on leaves when he came to the end of a furrow. So clearly has he depicted life in the rural districts of Kentucky, that he is considered one of the few originals among American writers.

His father was a mine digger and could not read or write and his mother never went beyond the second grade, so both parents wanted something better for their children. At the age of seventeen Jesse was given a chance to teach in a small school in Lonesome Valley. Some of the boys and girls walked barefoot ten miles in order to attend school and often the snow was



covered with tracks of blood where ice had cut their feet.

Many of the pupils were older and bigger than the teacher and often discipline became a matter of fists. He taught fifty-four classes a day but the work was never dull to him for he was convinced that through work and understanding children could be guided along the road of true Americanism. He was very successful with his teaching for he put his best into his work and expected as much from his pupils.

Jesse gradually won promotions until he became principal of a high school. There he saw the things that were needed and dared to ask the school board for them. Many of his pupils went on to college, obtained degrees and then returned to teach. They denied themselves the necessities of life, living on salaries which were far from adequate but all seemed inspired with a desire to give to the younger generation the same advantages that they had had. When the war came and the teachers of the north gave up their positions to enter better paying jobs, many of those from the south migrated to the north where they received more pay and many more advantages.

The narrative is warm hearted, is filled with the keen hunger for learning and with descriptions of the beauties of the countryside. And there is much wit and humor. One cannot help laughing over the story of the school teacher whose tiny one-room building was on top of a small mountain. Roads and trails were nearly always impassable but she was present every day, thanks to some of her students who came for her each morning and while one pushed from the rear, others pulled her up and at night they let her down with ropes.

The reader will be intrigued by the little girl who was a tobacco juice expert. When, by the help of the boys the teacher painted the schoolhouse white, this child went out unseen and squirted tobacco juice over the new paint. For sometime the stains were a mystery but when they finally caught the girl she said she could not stand white paint but liked the old weatherbeaten brown color better. Then one will be amused over the school teacher, all dressed up in his only white suit and shoes going courting and how the boys resented his attention to their teacher and showered him with eggs and soft tomatoes. One also

meets Toodles, the football star, who could not help biting the players. He was finally broken of his craze.

*The Thread That Runs So True* is an unusual tale, depicting life as it was lived in our mountain districts and it pays a wonderful tribute to the teachers for the work they are so willingly doing in order that the youth of America in those communities may be given a chance for an education. With Daniel Webster, Jesse Stuart feels that "if we work on immortal minds, if we imbue them with principle, with just fear of God and love for our fellowmen, we engrave on those tablets something which will brighten to all eternity." Stuart realized that into his hands had been placed a great power—that of teaching children to see straight, live straight and grow straight.

Published by Charles Scribner's Sons, New York.



#### LITTLE BOY LOST, by Marghanita Laski.

It seems difficult to realize that one who wrote *Toasted English* could produce such a tender, wistful tale as Marghanita Laski has in *Little Boy Lost*. The hero of the story is a five-year-old boy and the book is dedicated to the author's own son, age six.

It presents a problem which might happen to anyone and it would be interesting to know the reactions of its many readers. What would they do under like conditions? Of one thing we are sure—when the last page is reached there will not be a dry eye, for when the little boy cries out in triumph, "It's Binkie; it's Binkie come back," every mother will rejoice.

The plot of the story develops out of a severe conflict within Hilary Wainwright, a young English poet, as to whether or not he should start a search for his child, of whose loss he learned on Christmas day in 1943. As the story opens, it is again Christmas and Wainwright has returned home to spend his short vacation with his mother. His sister with her two children has joined the family for the great event of watching the lights go on the tree.

As Wainwright sat looking at his mother and sister and watching the excitement of

the children, another face kept coming before his eyes. It was that of his own little son who by now would be five years old.

His French wife had been killed in Paris by the Gestapo for she had taken a leading part in the Resistance Movement. No one seemed to know or would tell of the fate of the baby and his little plush dog. Wainwright had seen his son only once and that was on the day of his birth. At the termination of the war he felt that the only way he could keep on living was by pushing away all memories of the past years and in order to do good work and make a success, he must guard and protect himself from all sentimental and emotional problems.

In spite of his determination, the question kept coming to mind that his own son might be alive somewhere and needing him. What should he do? The question seemed to be answered for him for a Frenchman arrived with proper credentials and some news of Hilary's son and he had a plan to help trace the lost boy. The search started and led many places and at last to a provincial Catholic orphanage. From there on the author builds up great suspense which holds to the very last page.

The reader's heart will be wrung as a Sister Superior brings in a little boy, thin from lack of food, white-faced and tired from his many trying experiences and longing for love and the desire to belong to someone. He faces Hilary who stares at the child in an effort to trace a family resemblance or even a clue which would settle the tumult in his own heart. By agreement, he spent days with him and at night in his hotel he went over and over the baffling question, for he could not afford to make a mistake.

Finally he decided to leave the town and return to England. His instinct had told him nothing and he could not bear the thought of taking a child which was not his own. A last outing to a circus was planned and the little tired boy was carried back to the orphanage asleep in Hilary's arms.

He knew that his son had owned and loved a bead-eyed pink plush dog, named Binkie, that had been his constant companion but no trace had been found in the search. The last morning arrived and good-byes were to be said. Looking very sad, the Sister Superior brought into the

reception hall a broken-hearted little boy. His face was tense with disappointment for nobody wanted him and he never would belong to some kind man. The very air was filled with tragedy.

Suddenly it was discovered that some unknown person had left a gift for the boy. With trembling fingers the package was opened and just as Hilary entered the hall, a startling, heart-rending cry broke from the lips of the little unwanted child, "Oh, it's Binkie. It's Binkie come back."

Published by Houghton, Mifflin.



From Louise Moss Montgomery, one of our own very active Daughters of Clarksdale, Mississippi, comes a charming volume of verse entitled *Village Vignettes*.

Mrs. Montgomery is not new to poetry-loving readers for she has for years given to them the products of her skillful pen and has covered a wide range of thought and expression.

In this latest volume one discovers not only her intense love of nature but her keen sense of humor as well, the latter under a subtitle of *Whimsies*.

Under "Signs," she says:

"The top is off the powder box;  
The towel rack is strung with socks.  
There's polish on the bathroom floor  
And pancake make-up on the door.  
It all adds up to certain knowledge  
That girl I love is home from college!"

Mrs. Montgomery's sense of beauty is expressed in *Benediction*:

"Flamingo flame—  
A sun that's swiftly set  
As clouds become  
Broad bands of violet.

"A lingering ray—  
A bird—a plane in flight.  
What lovelier way  
For God to say good night."

Published by Medill McBride Company,  
New York. G. H. L. B.



Grace Votaw of Wellfleet, Nebraska, has recently published a volume of her verses

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# Parliamentary Procedure

NELLIE WATTS FLEMING

**QUESTION.** When should the chapter adopt its budget for the ensuing year?

**Answer.** At the annual meeting of the chapter. In compiling the budget it should always carry a goodly amount in the miscellaneous column so if something arises during the year calling for a contribution that cannot be placed under one of the items set up in the budget, it may be taken care of out of this miscellaneous account. The following are some of the questions often asked about the budget, and although each chapter has the right to make its own laws about its finances these answers apply to most chapters.

**Question.** How many members should there be on this committee? **Answer.** Three members if the chapter is small, and five if the chapter is large.

**Question.** Should the treasurer be a member? **Answer.** Yes, the treasurer should always be on the committee and, of course, the regent is an ex officio member.

**Question.** Is it necessary to vote on the payment of certain items when they become due, if they are stated in the budget? **Answer.** No, when a sum is set aside in the budget for anything, when that becomes due the treasurer has the right to pay it without further authorization.

**Question.** How is the budget created? **Answer.** The budget is created according to the revenue the chapter knows it will have from the payment of members' dues and from any other source of income it may have.

**Question.** Is the budget committee a standing committee? **Answer.** Yes. It is usually appointed at the beginning of an administration and stands until the next election of officers.

**Question.** What vote is necessary to adopt the budget? **Answer.** A majority vote of the members present and voting is all that is required for the adoption of the budget.

**Question.** What is the difference between a budget and a finance committee? **Answer.** There is no difference. The com-

mittee is generally listed as the budget and finance committee.

**Question.** We have the custom in our chapter of giving a member who is being transferred to another chapter her original application papers. Is this procedure wrong? **Answer.** Yes, it is wrong, as a member's application papers remain with the chapter she joined originally, regardless of how many times she joins another chapter or becomes a member-at-large. The member is due a copy of her papers which the registrar will furnish for the nominal charge of \$1.00, but she is never given her original papers.

**Question.** Our chapter has a membership committee whose sole duty, apparently, from the way it passes adversely upon persons desiring to become members, seems to be to disqualify them from membership in our chapter. Is this the usual duty of a membership committee? **Answer.** No, the main duty of a membership committee is to assist in securing new members rather than disqualifying them.

**Question.** One of our chapter members submitted her resignation through the corresponding secretary, and when her request was presented to the executive board, someone moved that a committee be appointed to wait upon her and see if she could be persuaded to remain in our chapter. There was quite a delay between the time the committee called upon her and the report to the board of the results of the visit. In the meantime the annual dues to the National Society became due. When the matter was called to the attention of the board, I made the motion that the chapter pay her dues to the National Society as it was plainly our error that she became in arrears. Of course, I was criticized for my stand. Therefore, I would like to know if I was right? **Answer.** Yes, I do feel you were right in making that motion, as I do not think the member should be penalized for the chapter's error. Please call to the attention of your chapter board the statement in

the model by-laws: Article IV, Section 4, "Any member desiring to resign from the chapter shall present her resignation in writing to the corresponding secretary, who after consultation with the chapter regent and the chapter treasurer, shall IMMEDIATELY REPORT the resignation to the Treasurer General." The chapter board should be informed about the requirements of the National Society affecting members, then such things would not happen.

Question. Our chapter has always held the election of officers at the annual meeting in October, but we have been told the National Society is now demanding that chapter elections be held in May. Must we change our time of election? Answer. Before I answer our question, please let me call to your attention the following: The National Society does not demand that chapters hold their elections in May, but it does recommend that wherever possible they hold them during that month. Keep in mind that there is a big difference in the words "demand" and "recommend." If your chapter would amend its by-laws to conform to this recommendation I feel

sure you would find it works to a better advantage, but the time of your election is a matter for your chapter to decide.

Question. Should the hour of our chapter meetings be placed in the by-laws? Answer. No, the hour of meeting is a standing rule and not a by-law, otherwise it would be necessary to amend the by-laws if the hour had to be changed.

Question. Our chapter is rather large (215 members) and we are considering amending our by-laws to include five directors. How would these directors be elected? Answer. The directors should be nominated, elected, and have the same term of office as your officers.

Question. Do you think it advisable for a chapter to have an additional initiation fee, and if our chapter does decide to do this what must we do with the fee?

Answer. Yes, it does seem advisable for you to have the chapter initiation fee. It should be placed in a special fund, otherwise it would be used without discretion. As each chapter differs so much in requirements for special funds, I do not feel I can intelligently suggest what this fund should be called.



## Book Reviews

(From page 204.)

assembled from various magazines and newspapers throughout the country.

Like all poets, she touches upon the simple things of life—nature, family ties and the friendly relationships in her community, but more often she expresses a deep yearning for peace on earth. That is understandable when one reads her brave and beautiful tribute to a beloved son who was lost in action on foreign soil during World War II.

In three brief lines, *Love Brings Peace*, she voices the desire in every human heart:

"If love that Jesus brought to all mankind

Could be transplanted now in every heart,

What everlasting peace the world would find."

Mrs. Votaw is the wife of a farmer near Wellfleet and is the mother of nine children, three of whom served in the last World War. She is a member of Sioux Lookout Chapter of North Platte, Nebraska and of the Midwest Federation of Chaparral Poets.

G. H. L. B.

# Fifty-Ninth Continental Congress

## SPECIAL MEETINGS

<i>National Officers' Club</i>	Annual Meeting New National Officers Club Board Room Banquet—Washington Hotel	Friday, April 14 10:30 a.m. Saturday, April 15 7 p.m.
<i>National Chairmen's Association</i>	Annual Meeting & Breakfast Mayflower Hotel—East Room	Sunday, April 16 8:30 a.m.
<i>Overseas Unit</i>	Luncheon & Meeting Raleigh Hotel—Pall Mall Room Res: Mrs. Hauger— Kennedy Warren Apts., Connecticut Avenue, N. W.	Tuesday, April 18 1 p.m.

## CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES

<i>Credentials</i>	Meeting—Credential Room	Friday, April 14 1 p.m.
<i>House</i>	Meeting—Constitution Hall	Monday, April 17 10 a.m.
<i>Pages Registrations</i>	Meeting—Pages Room & Constitution Hall Rehearsal—Constitution Hall	Monday, April 17 12 noon 2 p.m.
<i>Platform</i>	Platform	Monday, April 17 11:30 a.m.
<i>Program</i>	Mrs. Ada Walker's Office	Monday, April 17 11:00 a.m.
<i>President General's Reception</i>	Meeting—President General's Reception Room	Monday, April 17 11:00 a.m.
<i>President General's Reception Room</i>	Meeting—President General's Reception Room	Monday, April 17 3 p.m.
<i>Resolutions</i>	New National Officers Club Board Room	Friday, April 14 2 p.m. Saturday, April 15 2 p.m. Tuesday, April 18, 8 a.m. Wednesday, April 19 8 a.m. Thursday, April 20 8 a.m. Friday, April 21 8 a.m.
<i>Marshal</i>	President General's Reception Room  Dinner—Statler Hotel Res: Mrs. Heller, 4606 Norwood Drive, Chevy Chase, Maryland	Monday, April 17 9 a.m. Sunday, April 16 8 p.m.
<i>Tellers</i>	Luncheon & Dinner served by members of Committee Place to be designated later	Thursday, April 20 12 noon 1st group 1 p.m. 2nd group 6 p.m. 1st group 7 p.m. 2nd group



<i>Transportation</i>	Dutch-Treat Dinner Hay-Adams Hotel—Main Dining Room	Monday, April 17 6 p.m.
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## NATIONAL OFFICERS MEETINGS

<i>Historian General</i>	Meeting Historian General's Office	Monday, April 17 10 to 11 a.m.
<i>Librarian General</i>	Meeting D. A. R. Library	Monday, April 17 10 a.m.
<i>Registrar General</i>	Meeting Registrar General's Office	Wednesday, April 19 8 a.m.
<i>Treasurer General's Round Table</i>	Meeting New National Officers Club Room	Tuesday, April 18 8 a.m.

## NATIONAL COMMITTEE MEETINGS

<i>American Indians</i>	Meeting Assembly Room	Tuesday, April 18 2:30 p.m.
<i>Americanism</i>	Meeting Assembly Room	Monday, April 17 10:30 a.m.
<i>Approved Schools</i>	Meeting Assembly Room	Monday, April 17 11 a.m.
<i>Conservation</i>	Breakfast—Mayflower Chinese Room Res: National Chairman or Vice Chairman before April 18	Tuesday, April 18 7:30 a.m.
<i>D. A. R. Magazine</i>	Open House Magazine Room	Monday, April 17 All day
<i>D. A. R. Manual for Citizenship</i>	Meeting Maine Room	Monday, April 17 11 a.m.
<i>Ellis Island</i>	Breakfast—Washington Hotel Res: Mrs. Kuhner, 30 S. 12th Ave. Mt. Vernon, N. Y.	Monday, April 17 7:45 a.m.
<i>Finance</i>	Meeting Lafayette Room	Friday, April 14 9 a.m.
<i>Genealogical</i>	Meeting National Board Room Memorial Continental Hall	Monday, April 17 10:30 a.m.
<i>Girl Homemakers</i>	Meeting—New National Officers' Club Room	Thursday, April 20 2:30 p.m.
<i>Junior American Citizens</i>	Luncheon Carlton Hotel	Wednesday, April 19 12:30 p.m.
<i>Junior Membership Committee</i>	Meeting & buffet supper Mayflower Hotel—Sapphire Room Res: Mrs. Blackburn 100 Wellington Road Alexandria, Virginia	Sunday, April 16 6 p.m.
<i>Motion Pictures</i>	Meeting Assembly Room	Monday, April 17 9:30 a.m.
<i>Press Relations</i>	Meeting National Officers Club Room	Monday, April 17 9 a.m.
<i>Program</i>	Program Committee Room for Consultations	Tuesday, April 18 2 to 3 p.m.

*Radio and Television*Meeting  
New York RoomTuesday, April 18  
3 p.m.

## STATE MEETINGS

## ALABAMA

Meeting  
Alabama Room  
Dinner—Mayflower Hotel  
Jefferson Room  
Res: Regent or Vice RegentMonday, April 17  
10 a.m.  
Tuesday, April 18  
6 p.m.

## ARKANSAS

Breakfast  
Mayflower Hotel—North Room  
Res: Mrs. GerigWednesday, April 19  
7:30 a.m.

## CALIFORNIA

Dinner—Mayflower Hotel  
Sapphire Room  
Res: Miss Howard, 3196 Lime St.  
Riverside, CaliforniaWednesday, April 19  
6 p.m.

## COLORADO

Meeting  
New National Officers Club  
Board Room  
Dinner—Mayflower Hotel  
North RoomMonday, April 17  
2:30 p.m.  
Tuesday, April 18  
6:30 p.m.

## CONNECTICUT

National Board Room  
Dinner  
Mayflower Hotel—East RoomFriday, April 21  
(after Congress)  
Tuesday, April 18  
6 p.m.

## FLORIDA

Meeting  
Willard Hotel  
CoffeeMonday, April 17  
11 to 1

## GEORGIA

Meeting  
Georgia Room  
Dinner—Mayflower Hotel  
Pan American RoomTuesday, April 18  
2:30 p.m.  
Tuesday, April 18  
6:30 p.m.

## ILLINOIS

Illinois Supper  
Res: Mrs. Perry  
237 Linden Avenue  
Wilmette, IllinoisSunday, April 16  
7 p.m.

## INDIANA

Reception—Mayflower Hotel  
Sapphire Room  
Res: Mrs. Hill, 349 Buckingham  
Drive, Indianapolis, IndianaTuesday, April 18  
4 to 6 p.m.

## IOWA

Meeting—Iowa Room  
Luncheon—Wardman Park  
Burgandy Room  
Res: Mrs. LeCompt  
Wardman Park HotelMonday, April 17  
9:30 a.m.  
Tuesday, April 18  
1 p.m.

## KANSAS

Luncheon—Mayflower Hotel  
North Room  
Tickets: Mrs. Hartley  
1241 West 62nd St.,  
Kansas City, Mo.Tuesday, April 18  
1 p.m.

## KENTUCKY

Meeting—Kentucky Room  
Tea—Mayflower Hotel  
Chinese RoomTuesday, April 18  
2 p.m.  
Sunday, April 16  
4 to 6

LOUISIANA	Meeting—Louisiana Room Dinner—Mayflower Hotel Pan American Room	Tuesday, April 18 3 p.m. Thursday, April 20 6 p.m.
MAINE	Meeting—Maine Room Tea—Carlton Hotel	Monday, April 17 1 p.m. Wednesday, April 19 4 to 6
MARYLAND	Luncheon—Mayflower Hotel Chinese Room Res: Mrs. Woollen, Washington Apts., Mt. Vernon Square Baltimore, Maryland	Tuesday, April 18 1 p.m.
MASSACHUSETTS	Dinner—Mayflower Hotel Res: Mrs. Hemenway 90 Westmoreland Avenue Longmeadow, Massachusetts	Sunday, April 16 7 p.m.
MICHIGAN	Luncheon—Mayflower Hotel Res: Mrs. Newland, State Director	Tuesday, April 18 1 p.m.
MISSISSIPPI	Luncheon—Shoreham Hotel Res: Mrs. Homer Rhymes 3100 Connecticut Avenue, N. W.	Tuesday, April 18 1 p.m.
MISSOURI	Luncheon—Statler Hotel Res: Mrs. Boyd RR #2, St. Joseph, Mo. Open House Missouri Room	Tuesday, April 18 12:30 p.m.  During Continental Congress
NEBRASKA	Breakfast—Roger Smith Hotel Res: State Regent on April 15 & 16	Monday, April 17 7:30 a.m.
NEW HAMPSHIRE	Reception—Carlton Hotel for information: Mrs. Parker, 16 High Street Goffstown, N. H.	Sunday, April 16 8:30 to 11 p.m.
NEW JERSEY	Luncheon—Shoreham Hotel West Ballroom Res: Mrs. Way, State Regent	Tuesday, April 18 1 p.m.
NEW YORK	Meeting—New York Room  Luncheon—Mayflower Hotel Grand Ballroom Res: Mrs. McKeige 1473 E. 45th Street Brooklyn, N. Y.	Monday, April 17 All day Tuesday, April 18 1 p.m.
NORTH CAROLINA	Luncheon ticket meeting North Carolina Room Luncheon—Mayflower Hotel Chinese Room	Monday, April 17 2 p.m. Wednesday, April 19 12:30 p.m.
OHIO	Luncheon—Mayflower Hotel Res: Mrs. Wendelken 1803 Highland Avenue Portsmouth, Ohio	Thursday, April 20 12:30 p.m.
OKLAHOMA	Meeting Oklahoma Kitchen	Monday, April 17 4 p.m.
PENNSYLVANIA	Luncheon—Shoreham Hotel Res: Send self-addressed envelopes to Miss Bittenbender 301 Park Avenue, Kane, Pa.	Tuesday, April 18 1 p.m.

RHODE ISLAND	Meeting Rhode Island Room Luncheon—Shoreham Hotel East Room	Monday, April 17 10 a.m. Tuesday, April 18 1 p.m.
SOUTH CAROLINA	Luncheon—Mayflower Hotel North Room Res: Miss Lola Wilson Tamassee, S. C.	Monday, April 17 1 p.m.
TENNESSEE	Meeting Tennessee Room  Dinner—Mayflower Hotel Chinese Room Res: Mrs. Geo. R. Smith Wellington Arms Nashville, Tennessee	Monday, April 17 Tuesday, April 18 9:30 to 12 Wednesday, April 19 5:30 p.m.
TEXAS	Meeting Mayflower Hotel Reception Ballroom Mayflower Hotel	Monday, April 17 11 a.m. Monday, April 17 3 to 5 p.m.
VERMONT	Luncheon—Willard Hotel Jackson Room Res: Vermont Room on Monday morning, April 17	Monday, April 17 1 p.m.
VIRGINIA	Meeting—Virginia Room  Luncheon—Willard Hotel Congressional Room	Monday, April 17 Until 4 p.m. Tuesday, April 18 Until 11 a.m.  Tuesday, April 18 1 p.m.
WASHINGTON	Luncheon—Mayflower Hotel Pan American Room Res: Mrs. Earl Morrison Mayflower Hotel	Monday, April 17 12:30 p.m.
WEST VIRGINIA	Dinner—Washington Hotel Washington Room	Tuesday, April 18 6 p.m.
WISCONSIN	Meeting—Wisconsin Room  Tea—Carlton Hotel Carlton Room Res: Monday morning in Wisconsin Room	Monday, April 17 9:30 to 12 Monday, April 17 3 to 5

## COMMITTEE BREAKFASTS AND STATE FUNCTIONS

Tickets for Committee Breakfasts and  
State Functions—Inquire at Information  
Committee Table—or see Bulletin Board in Foyer

All Exhibits in Constitution Hall Lounge

J. E. Caldwell and Company  
Northwest Corner of 18th Street Foyer

## MEETINGS OF OTHER ORGANIZATIONS

Ancient & Honorable Artillery	Banquet & Reception Mayflower Hotel Res: Mrs. Paul 4705 Dover Road Washington, D. C. National Board Meeting	Monday, April 17 Evening
	Rendezvous followed by Luncheon	Tuesday, April 11 9:30 a.m. Tuesday, April 11 11 a.m.
Children of the American Revolution	Dedication of National Headquarters	Friday, April 21 9 a.m.
	National Board Meeting	9:30 a.m.
	National Officers Club Luncheon	1:30 p.m.
	Mayflower Hotel	
	Tea—D. A. R. Chapter House	4 to 6 p.m.
	Junior Board Dutch Treat Dinner	6 p.m.
	Burlington Hotel	
	Stunt Night	8 p.m.
	Sapphire Room Mayflower Hotel	
	Annual Convention Ball Room	Saturday, April 22 9 a.m.
Daughters of the American Colonists	Mayflower Hotel	
	Dinner Dance	7 p.m.
	Ball Room Mayflower Hotel	
	Annual Pilgrimage (details to be announced)	Sunday, April 24 9:30 a.m.
Daughters of Colonial Wars	General Assembly Mayflower Hotel	Tuesday, April 11 Wednesday, April 12
	Mayflower Hotel Tea—Washington Club	Saturday, April 15 Sunday, April 16 4 p.m.
Order of the Crown	Hotel Washington Dinner	Friday, April 14 7:30 p.m.
Order of the First Families of Virginia	Dinner Meeting Mayflower	Saturday, April 15 7 p.m.
Founders & Patriots of America	General Court	Thursday, April 13 10 a.m.
	Shoreham Hotel	Wednesday, April 12 7 p.m.
	Dinner	
U. S. Daughters of 1812	Meeting—Shoreham Hotel	April 22 thru April 25
Daughters of the Barons of Runnemedede	Meeting & tea Sulgrave Club	Friday, April 14 3 p.m.
	Meeting—Council of Sureties Dumbarton House	Sunday, April 16 Afternoon
	Meeting—Daughters Shoreham Hotel	Monday, April 17 10:45 a.m.
	Luncheon will follow	1 p.m.
Federation of Huguenot Societies	Meeting & luncheon	To be announced April 22
Bradford Family Compact	Silver Tea At: Mrs. L. W. Pogue 116 Chevy Chase Drive Chevy Chase, Maryland	Thursday, April 13 3 to 7 p.m.



National Society of Sons & Daughters  
of the Pilgrims

Board Meeting  
Shoreham Hotel  
Annual Meeting  
Shoreham Hotel  
Luncheon—Shoreham

Thursday, April 20  
9 a.m.  
Friday, April 21  
9 a.m.  
Friday, April 21  
1 p.m.

### IMPORTANT NOTICE

Voting members, only to be admitted on floor at morning meetings. Must have both badge and seat tickets.  
Admission to Hall by ticket, only, at all meetings.  
Voting members and accredited alternates will receive tickets when registering.  
Others desiring seats, see Chairman of Seating, Mrs. R. H. Van Orden, before 7 p. m. in foyer of Constitution Hall where seats will be given out if any are available.

### IMPORTANT NOTICE

It is important that delegates claim hotel rooms on the date for which reservations have been made. Should there be any change in arrival date, the hotels should be advised of the change IMMEDIATELY as rooms CANNOT BE HELD after the ARRIVAL DATE SPECIFIED, nor ROOMS ASSIGNED PRIOR TO THAT DATE.

### NATIONAL DEFENSE COMMITTEE

Thursday, April 20, 1950

9:00 A. M. DISCUSSION MEETING  
National Officers' Club Room  
(Old Library, Administration Bldg.)

2:30 P. M. DEFENSE MEETING  
Constitution Hall  
Cecil Palmer, Speaker

NATIONAL CHAIRMAN—BUILDING PROMOTION COMMITTEE will hold early morning meetings. Time and place to be designated.

The President General's Reception will be held in Constitution Hall Tuesday, April 18, at 8:30 P. M.

### D. A. R. BANQUET

Ballroom, Mayflower, Friday, April 21, 7:30 P. M.

Tickets \$6.50

Request for reservation, with remittance, must be sent to Chairman, Mrs. L. E. Mayfield, 3200 16th Street, N. W., Washington, D. C. Tickets, if available, will be sold at Constitution Hall.

# States

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## NEW JERSEY

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THE Autumn meeting of the State Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, was held on October the eighteenth at the Suburban Hotel of East Orange. The hostess chapters were: Acquackanonk Landing of Passaic, Garret A. Hobart of Paterson, Jemima Cundict of South Orange, John Rutherford of Rutherford, Nova Caesarea of Newark, Orange Mountain of Orange, Watch Tower of Maplewood and William Paterson of Paterson.

The morning session opened at 10 o'clock with a processional escorted by pages. Mrs. Palmer M. Way, State Regent, presided, with Mrs. Douglas Terhune, State Chairman of Music, at the piano. The assemblage was cordially welcomed by Mrs. Norman H. Cooper, Regent of Nova Caesarea Chapter, and Mrs. Way graciously responded. The following guests of honor were then presented, and spoke briefly: Mrs. William A. Becker, Honorary President General; Mrs. C. Edward Murray, Ex-Second Vice President General; Mrs. Raymond C. Goodfellow, Ex-Organizing Secretary General; Mrs. James B. Patton, First Vice President General; Mrs. Edwin S. Lammers, Recording Secretary General; Mrs. Van Court Carwithen, Historian General; Mrs. J. Warren Perkins and Mrs. Edward F. Randolph, Honorary State Regents; Mrs. Donald Adams, National President and Mrs. George W. Miller, New Jersey Senior President of the Children of the American Revolution.

Following presentation of State Officers and State Chairmen, Mrs. V. Eugene Holcombe of West Virginia, Chairman of the Building Promotion Committee, gave a most interesting and instructive talk on the progress of the Building Fund. Mrs. Holcombe stated that the contractors have assured her that the new \$900,000 addition to the Administration Building will be finished in time for the 59th Continental Congress to be held in April. New Jersey's share of this amount is \$31,859.

Following Mrs. Holcombe's address, the group adjourned for luncheon, and many lingered in the corridor to purchase historical plates for the Building Fund, D. A. R. cook books for the Bell Tower Fund, as well as the usual articles sold for Approved Schools.

At the afternoon session, Mrs. Jacob N. C. Fles, State Chairman of Museum, presented to Mrs. Way the Blue Ribbon Award of the Curator General, won at the Continental Congress in April for having sent the most valuable contributions during the year. These included an old Dutch wash basin of 1645 from Eagle Rock Chapter, two unique foot warmers from Captain Joshua Huddy Chapter, and a three piece tea service of lovely old American silver. This was willed to the Daughters of the American Revolution by Mrs. Martha Van Dyke Strickler, and proved to be the only example of an early American silver service in the museum.

Mrs. Edwin S. Lammers of Texas, Recording Secretary General, was now introduced as one of the members of the first group organized as Children of the American Revolution. Her challenging talk was a plea for preparedness to meet the dangers threatened. Mrs. James B. Patton of Ohio, 1st Vice President General, followed with an inspiring talk calling for service on the part of D. A. R. members. Mrs. Patton said, "Let us pledge that we will keep a wholesomely democratic country." Marjorie Warner Moore, member of Aloha Chapter, Honolulu, soloist, and Betty Jane Ball, a young harpist now enlivened the program with delightful musical numbers.

Dr. Paul F. Saagpakk, a teacher in Upsala College, was now introduced. Born in Estonia, Dr. Saagpakk gave a vivid description of "Life behind the Iron Curtain." Estonia had become free in 1918, but was later conquered by Russia. In 1940, when Russia occupied Estonia, Dr. Saagpakk escaped when the first were arrested.

Following the singing of *America* and the benediction, the colors were retired.

MARY E. FISHER,  
*State Historian.*

## MISSOURI

THE highlight of the Southeast District meeting of the Missouri State Society, held at Cape Girardeau, October 26, 1949, was a tribute by Mrs. S. L. Hunter, of New Madrid, Mo., honoring Mrs. Ed Wright, ninety-three-year-old pioneer newspaper woman of Portageville, Missouri, oldest Daughter in the district, and a member of the Nancy Hunter Chapter of Cape Girardeau for thirty-eight years.

Cora Groves Wright was born in Adams County, Illinois and came to New Madrid when she was sixteen. She married Ed Wright in 1884 and from that time down through the years they were not only partners in marriage, but business partners as well. He edited the *New Madrid Weekly Record* for twenty-six years with Mrs. Wright serving as his assistant, after which time they moved to Portageville and bought the *Southeast Missourian*.

Following her husband's death in 1941, Mrs. Wright took over the editorship of the paper at the age of 85 years, a position she retained until her retirement a few years ago.

She was a member of the Molly Pitchers Society, organized during World War II by the school of journalism at the University of Missouri. The membership was composed of the wives and mothers of newspapermen, who kept the presses rolling while the menfolk served their country.

Mrs. Wright spends her winters in St. Petersburg, Florida with a sister. Three years in succession she received an orchid for being the oldest woman present at Tom Brenneman's Breakfast Club Show in St. Petersburg.

Her ancestor, James Mason, was wounded in the skirmish on Boston Commons. After his recovery he went into action again and was wounded too severely to give further service.

In appreciation of the long and faithful service as a Daughter of the Nancy Hunter Chapter, the assembly voted to contribute to the National Building Fund in Mrs. Wright's honor, resulting in voluntary contributions amounting to \$25.00.

MRS. S. L. HUNTER,  
Regent, Lucy Jefferson Lewis Chapter.

## CALIFORNIA

AT the December 2nd council meeting of the northern section of the California State Society, D. A. R., a special ceremony was held to present an American Flag to Deaconess Katherine Maurer of the immigration station in San Francisco.



CALIFORNIA PRESENTS FLAG TO DEACONESS MAURER

On April 16, 1940, a fire destroyed the immigration station at Angel Island and everyone was moved to a temporary building on the mainland in San Francisco. In November 1944 the station was moved to its present location in the Federal Building in San Francisco.

Deaconess Maurer is the Social Welfare worker who assists all immigrants while they are held there and it is through her that the Daughters are able to aid the newcomers to our country. She was very unhappy over the loss of her beautiful American Flag, a gift of the state, as it was burned in the 1940 fire.

When Mrs. Charles Rost, Jr., State Chairman for Angel Island, asked the Deaconess what the chapters could do for her, her only request was for an American Flag with gold tassels and an eagle on top.

The beautiful silk flag was purchased by the California Daughters and presented to her during luncheon at this council meeting. Those assisting in the presentation were Mrs. Charles Haskell Danforth, State Regent; Mrs. Walter W. Lense, National Vice Chairman for Angel Island; Mrs. Charles Rost, Jr., State Chairman for Angel Island;

and Mrs. F. Burt Hulting, State Vice Chairman for the Correct Use of the Flag Committee.

MRS. ARTHUR F. STREHLOW,  
*State Press Chairman.*

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## FLORIDA

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LAST YEAR the Florida Society, N. S. D. A. R., held group meetings over the state and the results proved it worthwhile to continue them this year. By comparison, at our regular State Conferences, the average attendance has been around 150, whereas the combined attendance of the group meetings last year was over 700. The State Regent felt that more members were reached through the group meetings and the year's work of the National Society could be presented by the individual officers and chairmen more clearly.

Mrs. David M. Wright, State Regent, arranged the meetings in six groups. Group number two held in Jacksonville on October 15 started off this year's program with Katherine Livingston Chapter as hostess. Chapters represented were Jacksonville, Abigail Bartholomew, Daytona Beach, Edward Rutledge, Maria Jefferson and Gainesville. At this meeting Mrs. Lola Lee Bruington, Executive Secretary of the National Defense Committee, Washington, D. C., talked on "World Government" which was most informative and had a serious effect on the group.

Group number six gathered at the Coral Gables Women's Club on October 19 with Coral Gables Chapter as hostess. Other chapters were Everglades, Biscayne, Himmarshee, Seminole, Halpatioka, Stuart and Suwanee. The newly organized Suwanee Chapter was in attendance 100%.

Group number five met on October 24 at Bradenton with Osceola Chapter as hostess. This group included the following chapters: Caloosahatchee, Princess Chasco, Tampa, DeSoto, Boca Ciega, Princess Hirrihigua, Clearwater and Sara DeSoto.

Mrs. J. C. Rogers of Bradenton, spoke on "Americanism." She said never before in the history of our country has our Americanism been in such danger. Mrs. Guy V. Williams, National Defense chair-

man, spoke very emphatically against World Government. She urged that all citizens should become informed as to the difference between "world government" and "world organization" and to know how each in operation would affect the freedom that Americans now enjoy. She further stated that "if we do not put up a fight, United World Federalists will win."

During the noon luncheon strains of the Star Spangled Banner started and every Daughter immediately rose. The State Regent then reminded the group that this was United Nations Day and asked all to join in silent prayer for the United Nations and peace.

October 25 found the group meetings at Bartow with the Bartow Chapter. Other chapters in group number four were Lakeland, Lake Wales, Ponce de Leon, Echebucassa and Cora Stickney Harper.

At each group meeting Mrs. Roy J. Frierson, Curator General, spoke on the progress of the addition to the Administration Building in Washington. She stated that on September 30, 1949, \$10,654.16 had been raised toward Florida's quota of \$18,000.00. Four chapters are on the Honor Roll and three more have been added since the group meetings started. During the Bartow meeting, Ponce de Leon announced that their chapter had reached the 100% quota.

Orlando was headquarters for group number three. Chapters participating besides Orlando as hostess were Ocala, Bertha Hereford Hall, Col. Arthur Erwin, Indian River, Jane Sheldon, Sallie Harrison, Philip Perry, Joshua Stevens, Oklawaha and Abigail Wright Chamberlin.

Carolina Brevard Chapter at Tallahassee entertained group number one on October 28. Other chapters in this group were Pensacola and St. Andrews Bay.

At each meeting the State Historian stressed the importance of the historical work and displayed boxes of the Valley Forge Memorial Bell Tower cards and the new D. A. R. Cook Book, being sold by the committee.

State Chairman of American Indians, Mrs. M. F. Wittichen, reported that the State Society has given a scholarship to David Morris at Bacone College, Bacone, Oklahoma, now going on its third year at

\$250.00 per year. David Morris is educating himself to go back and work among his people.

Mrs. Wright made most inspiring talks at each meeting. The theme of her talk was "What Your Membership Should Mean To You." She stated that our church membership should come first, then our D. A. R. membership next, as we are members of a National Society. She urged all chapters

to do something concrete in their activities. Proper handling of reports of chapter chairmen to State Chairmen was stressed and explained. Mrs. Wright has organized seven new chapters in Florida and there are now four in process. Thus we feel that "You Can't go wrong with Wright."

EDNA MERRICK,  
State Historian.



### National Honor Roll of Chapters Administration Building Fund

Continued to January 31, 1950

ALABAMA	Anne Phillips General Sumter *Heroes of Kings Mountain Pickett *William Speer Cahawba	GEORGIA	*Commodore Richard Dale *Elijah Clark *John Clarke
ARIZONA	*Tucson	ILLINOIS	Downer's Grove Sauk Trail
ARKANSAS	*William Strong	INDIANA	Cornelia Cole Fairbanks
CALIFORNIA	*California Captain Alexander Cleveland Felipe de Neve Los Gatos Oakland Oneonta Park *San Rafael Hills Santa Lucia Sequoia *Tobias Lear Whittier	KANSAS	Henry Dawson *Minisa *Nathan Edson *Smoky Hill
CONNECTICUT	General Rogers Welles	KENTUCKY	*Captain John Lillard Edmond Pendleton *Frankfort John Graham
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	*American Eagle American Liberty *Capitol Constitution *Continental *E Pluribus Unum Fort McHenry Potomac *Ruth Brewster Sarah Franklin *Descendants of '76	MARYLAND	*Francis Scott Key *Head of Elk *Mary Carroll Caton *William Winchester
FLORIDA	*Bartow *Calooshattee *Coral Gables *Edward Rutledge *Gainesville *Indian River *Joshua Stevens *Lake Wales *Maria Jefferson Princess HIRRIGHUA	MASSACHUSETTS	Chief Justice Cushing Commodore Samuel Tucker Deborah Sampson Johanna Aspinwall Jonathan Hatch Minute Men Old Newbury Old South Parson Roby
		MICHIGAN	*Colonel Joshua Howard *General Richardson *Piety Hill
		MISSISSIPPI	Ralph Humphreys *Nahoula *Doak's Treaty *John Rolfe
		MISSOURI	Allen Morton Watkins Jefferson
		NEW HAMPSHIRE	Hannah Morrill Whitcher Rumford

NEW JERSEY	General William Maxwell Hester Schuyler Colfax Orange Mountain	RHODE ISLAND	Beacon Pole Hill Block Island Captain Stephen Olney *Catherine Littlefield Greene Colonel William Barton Flint Lock and Powder Horn Gaspee John Eldred Moswansicut Narrangansett Phebe Green Ward Sarah Scott Hopkins
NORTH CAROLINA	Alexander Martin Alfred Moore *Battle of Alamance *Battle of Charlotte Battle of Elizabethtown Benjamin Cleveland Cabarrus Black Boys Carolina Patriots Caswell-Nash Colonel Alexander McAllister Colonel John Alston Colonel Polk *Colonel Robert Rowan Cornelius Harnett *Craighead Dunlap David Williams *Davie Poplar *Dorcas Bell Love Edenton Tea Party Edward Buncomb Elizabeth Maxwell Steel Fort Dobbs General Davie *General Henry William Harrington General James Moore General Joseph Winston Greenlee Halifax Convention Jacob Forney Jesse Franklin John Foster John Penn *Jonathan Hunt Liberty Hall Major Benjamin May Major General Robert Howe Major Reading Blount Major William Chronicle Mary Slocumb Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence Micajah Petway Miles Harvey Mosely Bright Old Bute Old North State *Richard Clinton Ruth Davidson Stamp Defiance Thomas Hadley Upper Cape Fear Warren *William Bethel William Gaston *Yadkin River Patriots	SOUTH CAROLINA	*Daniel Morgan
		TENNESSEE	*Fort Nashborough *Judge David Campbell
		TEXAS	*Anthony Smith *Asa Underwood *Big Ben *Comfort Woods Llano Estacado *Rio Grande *Robert Raines *Sarah Robinson Erwin *Sophie Lee Harrison
		VIRGINIA	*Elizabeth MacIntosh Hamill *Fairfax County Francis Wallis *Freedom Hill *Thomas Nelson
		WASHINGTON	Elizabeth Bixby *Martha Atkins Gray
		WEST VIRGINIA	John Chapman Mondongachate
		WISCONSIN	Eau Claire Racine Eli Pierce
		WYOMING	*Pilot Butte
		285 STAR HONOR ROLL CHAPTERS 176 HONOR ROLL CHAPTERS — 461 HONOR ROLL CHAPTERS TO DATE	
		*Indicates Star Honor Roll a payment of \$6.00 per member	
		STARS added to previously listed Chapters	
OHIO	*Cuyahoga Portage *Fort Greenville *Hannah Emerson Dustin Mary Stanley Mary Washington	ALABAMA	*John Wade Keyes *Mobile
PENNSYLVANIA	Rachel Marx Graydon	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	*Independence Bell



GEORGIA	*Tomochichi	OHIO	*Moses Cleveland *New Connecticut
INDIANA	*General James Cox	OKLAHOMA	*Okemah
KANSAS	*Arthur Barrett *Lois Warner *Lucretia Griswald Latimer	RHODE ISLAND	*Pettaquamscutt
KENTUCKY	*Bryan Station *Pikeville	SOUTH CAROLINA	*Thomas Woodward
NEW MEXICO	*Mary Griggs	TEXAS	*Esther McCrory
NEW YORK	*Caughnawaga	VIRGINIA	*John Alexander *Major George Gibson
NORTH CAROLINA	*Colonel Andrew Balfour *Colonel Ninian Beall *Joseph McDowell *Thomas Wade	WEST VIRGINIA	*Captain James Allen *John Minear
		WISCONSIN	*Solomon Juneau

### National Honor Roll of States

(All chapters on the National Honor Roll)

FIRST: North Carolina

SECOND: Rhode Island



## New Regents' Council Formed in Tennessee

SIX chapters of the Daughters of the American Revolution in the Memphis-Shelby County area recently organized a Regents' Council at a meeting held January 16, 1950, at the home of Mrs. H. Barryngton Spencer in Memphis. The members consist of the regents: Mrs. G. W. Phillips of Adam Dale; Mrs. Clyde A. Jamison of Commodore Perry; Mrs. L. W. Hughes of Zachariah Davies; Mrs. W. Morrison Tucker of Watauga; Mrs. H. Barryngton Spencer of Hermitage, and Mrs. F. R. Bruce of Fort Assumption.

By a unanimous vote the following officers were elected: President, Mrs. Tucker; Vice President, Mrs. Phillips; Secretary, Mrs. Bruce; Treasurer, Mrs. Spencer.

The Council will serve as clearing house for all joint matters of the several chapters. One of the main purposes of the group is to improve D. A. R. publicity in the local press, stressing especially the serious aspects of the work. Mrs. Bruce was appointed publicity chairman.

The first joint and highly successful enterprise of the Council was the luncheon held at the Parkview Hotel in Memphis, January 21, in honor of the State Regent, Mrs. Will Ed Gupton. Other distinguished guests included Mrs. T. J. Bosman, State Vice Regent; Mrs. Robert S. McCallen, State Chaplain; Miss Alta Dugdale, State Corresponding Secretary; Mrs. Ewell Weakley, Chickasaw District Chairman; Mrs. Walter Mack Berry, Honorary State Regent; Mrs. Thomas L. Hudson, Honorary State Regent; Mrs. James P. Chase, past State Chaplain; and Mrs. Charles E. Campbell, past State Recording Secretary. About one hundred and twenty-five Memphis and Shelby County Daughters attended, enjoyed the fellowship and heard a most inspiring talk given by the State Regent, Mrs. Gupton.

EILEEN BRUCE,  
*Secretary and Press Relations  
Chairman.*

# Chapters

**Arrowhead** (Redlands, Cal.) held its Christmas party at the home of Mrs. N. E. Beardsley. The distinguished speaker was our Past State Regent and National Chairman of Conservation, Mrs. Charles A. Christin, who gave a dynamic address, packed with information and interest, on every phase of human and natural resources. Her message was, "We must conserve if we are to survive."

Never did she have a more enthusiastic audience of about seventy-five members and guests. All wished her Godspeed after it was announced by this writer that she has under consideration becoming a candidate for Vice President General from California next April.

Preceding the address, Christmas music was furnished by a famous harpist, Mrs. Robert Scott from Indiana, with violin and piano accompaniment.

At the business meeting the regent, Mrs. J. C. Garth, asked for reports from committees. Approved Schools Chairman reported clothing sent to Kate Duncan Smith School, valued at \$150.00. Indian Affairs Committee sent to the Tubercular Children's Indian Sanitarium at Phoenix, Ariz., two large bundles of clothing, cash, many toys and several hundred used Christmas cards. About \$70.00 was reported for the National Building Fund.

A "Tea for Mothers" was announced for 148 girls in the Girl Home Makers group of the Junior High School. The candidate for the state contest for Good citizens from Redlands High School was introduced—Joyce Jount, a gifted girl.

This meeting was the highlight of the year's programs and left a warm glow in the hearts of all present.

MRS. ESTHERMAE RAU,  
*National Vice Chairman of  
Girl Home Makers Committee.*

**Aurora** (Aurora, Ill.). The beautifully decorated YWCA Auditorium of Aurora, Illinois, was the setting on the afternoon of December 10th for a lovely Christmas party given by the Aurora Chapter honoring Mrs. Van Court Carwithen of Malvern, Pa., Historian General of the National Society. Despite slippery highways which

made driving perilous, some 150 guests were present to hear the inspiring talk on the work of the National Society and the Historian General's part in that work.

Preceding the address by Mrs. Carwithen, the West Aurora High School Junior a capella choir gave a program of Christmas music. Due to the illness of the Director, Mr. Sten Halvorsen, Mrs. Halvorsen directed the more than 80 voices.

Mrs. Clifford Johnson, regent of the chapter, presided and introduced the regents of the Fourth Division who were present: Mrs. George J. Cowan, State Chairman of Press Relations; Mrs. William DeBusk, State Chairman of Genealogical Records; Mrs. Robert M. Beak, State Chairman of Magazine; Mrs. Roy A. Graham, State Chaplain; Mrs. Wendell C. Perry, State Recording Secretary; Mrs. William Small, Corresponding Secretary; Mrs. Gertrude Galloway, Treasurer; Mrs. Charles R. Curtiss, National Chairman of Americanism; Mrs. Thomas E. Maury, Honorary State Regent and Honorary Regent of the Aurora Chapter, and Mrs. Eli Dixon, Honorary State Regent and Past Vice President General.

During the social hour which followed the meeting, former chapter regents presided at the tea table, gay with Christmas decorations.

MRS. GRACE BAILEY,  
*Recording Secretary.*

**Robert Field Stockton** (Stockton, Calif.). Just a bit about our Robert Field Stockton Chapter. It is a small chapter in membership—thirty-three, and that includes members who reside as much as 400 miles away—but it is mighty in power! The members are active workers and also like a bit of pleasure which is the part I want to tell you about.

At our regular meeting on the night of December 13th, we held our annual Christmas party at the country home of Mr. and Mrs. Norman M. Bush, with thirty-one members and their husbands in attendance. The Yuletide theme was carried out throughout the house with a tall lighted tree and a talking Santa Claus standing near by. The guests enjoyed a buffet supper, the main dish being home smoked turkey.

Afterwards the regent, Mrs. Walter Eaton, conducted a brief business session, and then the men joined the group and amid much merriment the white elephant gifts were presented. They always consist of articles one doesn't care for and there was every imaginable item from pomanders to valuable crystal candleholders. Following a social hour the group, truly filled with a feeling of "peace on earth and good will to men," left for their homes.

Our chapter feels these social evenings bring us closer together and make us want to further the fine work of the Daughters of the American Revolution, by cementing our feeling of friendship deeper with each member. By having our men with us several times throughout the year they too will grow to know better for what we stand.

HELEN VIOLA BUSH,  
*Press Relations Chairman.*

**Canoe Place** (Port Allegany, Pa.) entertained ten neighboring chapters at a Flag Day luncheon held at Lynn Hall, June 14, 1949. Members of the hostess committee wore lovely colonial gowns. The regent, Mrs. Helen Klein, chose a panniered gown of black and rose taffeta; Mrs. Sarah Roys, a lovely old one of black brocaded silk with bustle and hoops; Mrs. Bessie Foote wore a black dress with an antique lace shawl and tiny bonnet; Mrs. Anna Clark's was of printed silk with a shoulder shawl and plumed bonnet; Mrs. Ethel Taylor wore a gown of grey print with white lace ruffles and tiny lavender bows and a lace mob cap; Mrs. Myra Guenter wore one of brown print draped over plain brown taffeta; Mrs. Ruth Dalton a gown of grey satin over beaded aqua crepe with heavy silver lace; Mrs. Mary Gallup wore a fitted black silk gown with white lace collar and a hand-made apron; Mrs. Elizabeth Beeman a brocaded silk with a lace shoulder shawl.

The program included a minuet danced by four little girls in colonial dresses of pink, blue, yellow and green, with four boys in black satin breeches and lace trimmed colorful coats. A humorous reading "The Glory Train," was given by Mrs. Myra Guenter. A pageant "Famous Women of American History" by chapter members followed. Miss Irene Bittenbender, of Kane, Pa., spoke on genealogy and its im-

portance, not only to us but also to coming generations.

There were 130 Daughters present at the luncheon. The program place cards were in the shape of a keystone made in red, white and blue with decorative canoe cut from real white birch bark on the cover. Red roses in dark blue vases on white linen covered tables brought out the patriotic spirit of the occasion.

MRS. ETHEL C. TAYLOR,  
*Press Relations.*

**Hollywood** (Hollywood, Calif.). The National Building Fund was the purpose



HOLLYWOOD CHAPTER'S ANTIQUE TEA

of a tea given by Hollywood Chapter, Hollywood, Calif., on December 2nd, 1949. Dr. and Mrs. Arthur B. Cecil opened their lovely home to the members and their friends for this occasion. It is filled with priceless antiques and Mr. Gregory Norman-Wilcox, County Museum Curator, gave an address on early American furniture and antiques in general. Prof. Louis Clorreaga, Spanish musician, furnished the music.

Members and guests came from all points of the County to attend this interesting affair. The refreshments were delicious and everyone had an enjoyable time. Mrs. George Kemper Patterson, regent, and her

board of directors, were greatly pleased with the financial results of the tea.

MARION H. LYNN,  
*Press Correspondent.*

**Harney Peak** (Custer, S. Dak.). Although Harney Peak Chapter is very young, having been organized on January 19, 1949, it boasts of a real granddaughter as one of its charter members.



MRS. YOUNG

The granddaughter, Mrs. Isabell Damon Young, was born April 23, 1865, at Carroll, Maine. She is the youngest daughter of Seth G. and Isabell Damon. Seth's father, Abiah Damon, was born September 3, 1761, and served his country during the Revolutionary War.

Mrs. Young spent her girlhood in Maine and was educated there. Having graduated from Lee Normal Academy at Lee with the class of 1889, she taught school several years and in 1891 came with her mother to Deadwood, S. Dak.

She is a real Black Hills pioneer, having lived continuously in the Hills for almost sixty years. She taught school one year at St. Onge and in 1892 she was married to Alfred John Young of Deadwood.

Mr. Young was a Homestake contractor and the family lived on a farm near Nemo for more than thirty years. After that period of time the Youngs retired and moved to Deadwood, where Mr. Young passed on in 1935.

The days pass quickly for Mrs. Young. Her hobbies are crocheting, reading and letter writing. She carries on an extensive correspondence with her many friends and relatives, especially those who live in the East. In the past two years she has crocheted two large lace tablecloths and several afghans.

Among her latest achievements is her membership in the Daughters of the American Revolution and of this she is very proud, but not any prouder than are the other members of the local chapter in having her as one of the group. She attends the meetings and takes part in its activities.

On December 13, 1949, the members of Harney Peak Chapter had the pleasure of

honoring Mrs. Young at their regular meeting. A brief history of her life was given by vice-regent, Mrs. Stoll, and Mrs. Lee Harvey, regent, presented her with an emblematic sterling teaspoon.

We are very proud and happy to have this real granddaughter with us and each of us looks forward to our continued friendship and future accomplishments.

MRS. R. W. STOLL,  
*Vice Regent.*

**Abraham Morehouse** (Bastrop, La.). Their regular meeting was held at the home of Mrs. J. B. Shackelford, Jones, La., on November 16, 1949.

The meeting was called to order by the regent who asked the chaplain to lead the salute to the flag. The ritual was then read. Roll call was answered with a brief discussion on "Retaining American Ideals in Education." The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

The chapter voted a contribution to apply on the purchase of a flag for the C. A. R. As the chapter's share in the building fund has been paid in full it has been placed on the star honor roll.

The first subject on the program was a general discussion of an article in the current issue of the D. A. R. MAGAZINE by Col. Augustin Rudd, "Education for the New Social Order." This was followed by a paper prepared by Mrs. C. N. McDuffie and given by Mrs. J. C. Rolfe in her usual gracious manner. The paper told briefly of the life and work of Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler and his long association with Columbia University and his views of academic freedom, its uses and abuses.

The regent then briefly summed up an editorial from the *N.E.A. Journal*, "Tomorrow's Schools."

The meeting was closed with the Daughters' Creed led by the chaplain, Mrs. A. H. Davenport.

November 15 being the chapter's birthday, the hostess assisted by Mrs. John Shackelford, served ice cream in the national colors and a beautiful birthday cake bearing seventeen candles. Nine members were present. The guests were Mesdames W. L. Pugh, Crandal, A. B. Cone, J. C. Rolfe, W. S. White, Sr., R. C. Windsor, J. A. Davenport and John Shackelford.

ELLIE L. TRAYLOR,

**Jefferson** (St. Louis, Mo.) celebrated its 50th anniversary on November 8, 1949, with a luncheon and program in the Crystal Room at the Hotel Sheraton with approximately 100 members and guests attending.

The luncheon tables were appropriately decorated with golden colored flowers and candles. The cutting of a beautiful three-tier birthday cake with a gold and white "50" decorating the top was an important feature of the luncheon. In recognition of membership in the chapter for more than forty years, Mesdames William D'Oench, Robinson D. Teasdale, John D. Ferguson and James C. Blythe participated in the cutting of the cake.

After luncheon the meeting was called to order by the regent, Mrs. John H. Radford, who extended a most sincere and hearty welcome to all members and guests, and introduced the following distinguished Daughters who were special guests of honor: Mrs. Edwin Stanton Lammers, Recording Secretary General; Miss Helen McMackin, Librarian General; Mrs. Walter Eugene Tarlton, Honorary State Regent of Missouri and honorary regent of Jefferson Chapter; Mrs. A. J. Stirrat, State Treasurer and Miss Essie Matlack, State Parliamentarian.

In addition to the four senior members who participated in cutting the birthday cake and all of whom had served in early years as regent of Jefferson Chapter, there were eight other former regents present: Mrs. James Markham, Mrs. James C. Blythe, Mrs. Walter E. Tarlton, Mrs. C. C. Williams, Mrs. James C. Barngrove, Mrs. Kepler Johnson and Mrs. Roy V. Coffey.

The board and the committee planning the 59th anniversary celebration were introduced. Regents and representatives from seven neighboring St. Louis chapters were presented after which presidents of other patriotic organizations were introduced.

Following the introductions the meeting was turned back to the program chairman, Mrs. Robert Stevens, who introduced Mrs. Harvey Owen. Mrs. Owen gave a most interesting and informative historical reading, written by Mrs. Joseph Markham, of the fifty years' work of Jefferson Chapter. Mrs. Owen recalled that many names were considered for the chapter. Because the World's Fair was being planned to commemorate the Louisiana Purchase, and



FIFTIETH ANNIVERSARY OF JEFFERSON CHAPTER

since Thomas Jefferson was being honored all over the world, due to the importance of the place he held in this great transaction, the name of Jefferson Chapter was chosen.

Mrs. Owen also told of the civic interest always held by Jefferson Chapter; the great work done in World War I and World War II, its interest in Kingdom House, the School of the Ozarks, Ellis Island and our own D. A. R. Schools—Kate Duncan Smith and Tamasee.

Upon the conclusion of this beautifully presented history several vocal selections were given by Mrs. Elmer Oechsle who was accompanied by one of our own members, Mrs. Kepler Johnson.

Mrs. Walter E. Tarlton introduced our speaker and guest of honor, Mrs. Edwin Stanton Lammers. Mrs. Lammers gave an inspirational and informative address on National Defense.

Following the meeting an informal reception was held to meet Mrs. Lammers and other honored guests.

BLANCHE M. RADFORD,  
Regent.

**Gouverneur Morris** (Gouverneur, N. Y.) celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of its Charter Day at a luncheon session attended by about eighty persons in the parlors of the First Presbyterian Church.

Mrs. J. K. Wardwell, regent, who presided at the function, extended a welcome to all and presented the guests and regents at the speakers' table, who brought greetings from their respective chapters.



Miss Blanche A. Hodgkin, only surviving charter member, received a special ovation. Mrs. Arthur T. Lowry, vice regent who served as toastmistress, referred to Miss Hodgkin as our "golden girl." Miss Hodgkin responded by giving a brief history of Gouverneur Morris Chapter from the first meeting at the home of Annabelle Andrews Wolfe on June 25, 1898. Mrs. Wolfe became the first regent when the chapter was formed. The charter, which was signed February 17, 1899, was on exhibition in its handsome oak frame.

Mrs. William T. Anderson, soprano, sang two numbers, "Florian's Song" (Godard) and "Thank God for a Garden" (del Riego). Mrs. Lowry, recalling that this was the 175th anniversary of Bunker Hill, requested "America the Beautiful" by the assembly.

The principal speaker was Mrs. James Grant Park, New York State Regent. She spoke of the wonderful work of the National Society in education, Americanism, conservation and historical research. She stressed the importance of the Junior American Citizens Clubs, a work with which she has been associated for several years. There are over 9,000 such clubs in

one wearing a talisman rose, presided over the separate tables which were tastefully decorated with lighted candles, flags, lemon lilies and yellow carnations.

GRACE H. CORBIN,  
*Press Relations Chairman.*

**Mary Vining** (Seaford, Del.). At the December meeting of the Mary Vining Chapter, Miss Elisabeth Elliott, regent, announced that the chapter had sent a most unusual Christmas box to one of its members, Mrs. Ridgely Vane, Jr., now living in Munich, Germany, where her husband is stationed with the U. S. Forces.



MARY VINING DOLL

Mrs. Vane, the youngest member of the chapter, received gifts from the members, eight of whom are descended from the Vining family. Within the box, among other items, was a Colonial doll, which had been named the Mary Vining Doll because it was modeled from the belle's portrait and was dressed in the habiliments of the period. Mary Vining was the famed Delaware beauty of the Revolution, the friend of Lafayette, known abroad for her charm and wit, and affianced to General "Mad Anthony Wayne", who died while on military duty before the wedding could take place.

Other items included some Delaware soil, a small map of Delaware, sand from Cape Henlopen, branches of holly, pine, and cedar from Sussex County gardens, a copy of "Our Delaware", the state song, and an American flag, a gift of Mrs. Austin V. Myers, of Caesar Rodney Chapter, Wilmington.

ELISABETH CUSTIS ELLIOTT,  
*Regent*



GOVERNEUR MORRIS CHAPTER'S FIFTIETH ANNIVERSARY LUNCHEON

the country with a membership of more than 300,000 children. The speaker outlined the D. A. R. National Defense program, citing opposition to World Government, approval of the unAmerican Activities Committee and opposition to Federal Aid for Education. She spoke with interest of the famous Memorial Bell Tower at Valley Forge, where New York State chapters have placed the third largest bell.

A towering white birthday cake was cut by Miss Hodgkin, assisted by Mrs. Louise H. Case, the only one remaining of the original members. Nine past regents, each

**Gaspee** (Providence, R. I.). Gaspee Chapter, the second chapter to be formed in the state of Rhode Island and the eighth in the United States, was organized January 11, 1892. The house at 209 Williams Street where the first meeting was held is now our Chapter House.

On the night of June 10, 1772, sixty-four citizens of Providence answered the summons to assemble at the Sabin Tavern on the water front in Providence to plan the destruction of the British Schooner *Gaspee*.

This armed schooner, sent to enforce the revenue laws, added to her atrocities and fired on the sloop "Hannah" with her cargo of provisions bound for Providence, and in the chase ran aground on Namquit Point, now known as Gaspee Point.

That night eight boats each manned by eight men rowed stealthily out to the *Gaspee*, wounded her commander, Lieutenant Duddingston, and burned the ship to the water's edge.

Sabin Tavern of stage coach days had to make way for the progress of time but the historic room in this tavern, where the successful plans were made to destroy the *Gaspee* and melt the lead for their bullets, was saved for posterity.

Mr. William E. Talbot, himself an engineer and a patriot at heart, had this room, together with stairway and paneling, placed on rollers, moved up the hill and made an integral part of the Talbot homestead on Williams Street.

It was this house and in this room that Mrs. William E. Talbot (who with Mrs. William Ames was a co-founder of Gaspee Chapter) invited a group of women to meet and form a chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

By unanimous vote it was named *Gaspee Chapter*, thus honoring those valiant patriots of Rhode Island who even three years before our Declaration of Independence made their first open act of resistance against the British Crown. But—

"That did provoke the king so high  
He said these men shall surely die.  
To find these people out  
King George has offered every tout  
One thousand pounds to find the one  
That wounded William Duddingston.  
One thousand more there do remain  
To find out the leaders' name.  
Likewise five hundred pounds per man

For anyone of all the clan.  
But let him try his utmost skill  
I surely think he never will  
Find any of those hearts of gold  
Though he should offer fifty fold!"

And he never did, for three months later a report was sent to His Majesty, King George III, "No one could be found who knew, saw or remembered anything concerning the burning of the "British schooner *Gaspee*."

May Gaspee Chapter be worthy of her name.

HARRIET SWAN GALE.

**American Liberty** (Washington, D. C.) had a rare treat for entertainment at its November, 1949, meeting. Miss Mary Woster, the lovely, willowy, young blond daughter of the chapter's recording secretary, modeled a handsome colonial dress to the sweet strains of an old minuet.

The dress is of the style typical of a century and a half ago. Its sleeves are very full, sewed into tiny armholes and tight cuffs. The body of the dress fit Miss Woster snugly, but the long wide skirt allowed her freedom to gracefully model it. The color of the heavy silk brocade material of this



COLONIAL DRESS MODELED BY MEMBER OF AMERICAN LIBERTY CHAPTER

dress is puce, that is, changeable blue and brown. The dress is partly edged with short brown fringe, and is lined throughout with cambric. It was made for a medium tall young bride, and would be today's size 9. Its neckerchief is of fine dotted mull, held together with a cameo. This beautiful costume is entirely hand-made, including the hooks and eyes.

The dress belonged to Deborah Hamm, who was born at Peabody, Mass., in 1779. It was part of her trousseau, and called the "second-day dress," which she wore the day after her marriage in 1801, when she was twenty-two years of age.

Mrs. Clarence Woodhead, chapter regent, had the grand idea of modeling the dress and Miss Woster did it so well that it seemed as though Deborah Hamm had come back to life.

This delightful modeling was made possible through the generosity of Mrs. E. Flavelle Koss, who offered some of her family heirlooms to the D. A. R. Museum, through her close friend, Mrs. Maud Proctor Callis, who is a member of this chapter.

Along with the dress was a tortoise-shell purse, which belonged to Abigail Lake, an aunt of Deborah Hamm.

And still another article was offered to the Museum. It was a hickory-nut doll which had been brought to the United States on a boat by Tillie Booth, a nine-year-old English girl. As Tillie died in her teens, the family treasured and preserved this doll for these years. It is unique and entirely hand-made. The hickory nut forms its head, the point of the nut becoming the nose. But Mrs. Broy, the able Curator of the D. A. R. Museum, must necessarily do a thorough job in accepting museum pieces. They shall not be duplicates of articles already received; they must be genuine; they shall have a suitable and authentic history; and be in good condition. This doll and her cambric lace-trimmed undies were splendidly preserved, but her very fine checked black and white silk dress was in shreds . . . so Tillie's doll was not acceptable. However, another member of the chapter, Mrs. George T. Everett, came to the rescue. She took the doll home and put considerable work on her. She cleaned the silk, reinforced it with transparent ma-

terial, and sewed the silk so well to its new thin lining that the dress looks like new! Indeed the restoration of Tillie Booth's doll is a masterpiece . . . and now it will also be exhibited in the new D. A. R. Museum along with the puce dress and the tortoise-shell purse.

MAUD PROCTOR CALLIS.

**Commonwealth** (Richmond, Va.). One of the D. A. R. State projects especially dear to Virginians is the preservation and restoration of "Woodlawn" as a National Shrine. This property was given by George Washington to his stepdaughter, Nellie Custis and her husband, Major Lawrence Lewis, as a wedding present. Washington sketched the rough plans for this historic dwelling, selected the site and arranged for the landscaping.

At the annual meeting of Commonwealth Chapter in May, 1949, at the home of Mrs. N. Addison Baker, our regent, Mrs. Clive R. Herrink, informed the chapter that a resolution had been passed by the State Conference endorsing the Woodlawn Public Foundation Project as one worthy of the interest of all Daughters.

Mrs. Francis Carter, a member of the Conservation Committee, gave a description of the beauties of Woodlawn, and its significance as a National Shrine.

At a meeting of the Conservation Committee, composed of Mrs. C. Roy Munde, Chairman; Mrs. Herbert W. Vaden, and Mrs. Francis Carter, it was decided that the raising of funds for the preservation of Woodlawn should be the Conservation Committee project for the year 1949-50.

Throughout the summer, beautiful luncheons, teas, bridge and canasta parties were given in the homes of members of the chapter, a fee of \$1.00 being charged. Many members gave substantial donations, and the preservation of Woodlawn was considered a "must" in our annual budget.

Our chapter responded in its usual generous manner, and the Conservation Committee, Commonwealth Chapter, is pleased to announce that \$103.00 has been sent to the Woodlawn Public Foundation as its contribution.

MRS. C. ROY MUNDEE,  
Chairman, Conservation Committee.



**Mary Washington**  
(Washington, D. C.).  
The years have brought many honors to Marie Moore Forrest (Mrs. Randolph Keith), Charter Member No. 140. Not only has she occupied an enviable position in the fields of art and music, but as a writer and a di-

rector of pageants her reputation is international. This is fully evidenced by the fact that she has been appointed Director of the Sesquicentennial pageant, Bal Boheme, to be given by the Washington Arts Club on April 17, 1950, at the Statler Hotel.

Mary Washington Chapter feels a just pride in this Charter Member whose outstanding talent has brought pleasure to countless thousands in this country and abroad.



May we present to you, Miss Marie Louise Wadsworth, Charter Member No. 222. She is present at every meeting and takes part in all of the Mary Washington Chapter activities. Even now, we have pending the application papers of four splendid prospec-

tive members who are joining the D. A. R. upon Miss Wadsworth's invitation and under her sponsorship. We think we are the only chapter in the country that has a Charter Member who is out diligently working to build up membership for her chapter and for the National Society.

KATIE-PRINCE W. ESKER,  
*Regent.*

**Jane McAfee** (Harrodsburg, Ky.).  
Highlighting the December 7th meeting of



AMERICAN FLAG DEDICATED BY JANE MCAFEE  
CHAPTER

the Jane McAfee Chapter was the dedication of its beautiful new silk American Flag. The meeting was held at Avalon Inn Hotel, Harrodsburg, Kentucky, with Mrs. Conrad Syme and Mrs. Lafon Riker as hostesses. Mrs. Carroll P. Price, regent, presided and Mrs. Wallace C. Rue, chapter flag chairman, gave the dedicatory address. The regent formally accepted the colors on behalf of the chapter.

A chapter gift box of clothing was packed and sent the Carr Creek D. A. R. Approved School. Twenty dollars was given to the Kentucky Room, Memorial Continental Hall, honoring the Kentucky State Vice-Regent, Mrs. Bacon R. Moore.

A band concert of Christmas music was rendered by the Harrodsburg High School band, and the members were entertained with readings appropriate to the season.

The tea table was beautifully appointed with Christmas decorations.

MARY H. S. PRICE,  
*Regent.*



### A Correction

In the December 1949 magazine the signature for Rochambeau Chapter is given as Mrs. H. Sanau-Seymour, State Regent. We regret this error. Mrs. Sanau-Seymour is regent of Rochambeau Chapter.

# Genealogical Department

KATIE-PRINCE WARD ESKER

Genealogical Editor

NOTE: All letters pertaining to this department should be addressed to the Genealogical Editor, Administration Building, 1720 D Street, N. W., Washington 6, D. C.

## TOWN OF SAINT ALBANS, FRANKLIN COUNTY, VERMONT

### BIRTHS 1788-1860

In records below information is given in the following order: 1. Name of child; 2. sex, indicated by letters *f* or *m*; 3. date of birth; 4. names of parents; 5. vol. and page of original record at City Hall, Town of Saint Albans.

(Continued from February Magazine)

#### ISHAM:

Ashbe Smith *m*, 11 June 1825. Henry & Aurilla Isham. I, 9.  
Cheslin *m*, 23 Sept. 1820. Asahel & Hannah Isham. I, 30.  
Henry Sandford *m*, 25 Aug. 1821. Henry & Aurilla Isham. I, 9.  
Henry Spencer *m*, 8 Apr. 1821. Asahel & Hannah Isham. I, 30.  
Loisa Dennis, *f*, 25 Feb. 1818. Asahel & Aurilla Isham. I, 30.  
Miranda Aldis *f*, 1 July 1823. Henry & Aurilla Asham. I, 9.  
Nelson *m*, 21 May 1816. Asahel & Hannah Isham. I, 30.  
Talitha *f*, 16 June 1822. Asahel & Hannah. Isham. I, 30.

#### JAMES:

Frederick Thomas *m*, 23 Apr. 1820.  
James E. & Lydia James. I, 4.  
James Edward, Jr. *m*, 18 May 1824.  
James E. & Lydia James. I, 4.

#### JANES:

Charles Barnard *m*, 19 Dec. 1806. Horace & Catherine Janes. II, 150.  
Frances Emaline *f*, 6 Oct. 1814. Horace & Mary Janes. II, 150.  
Henry Brown *m*, 11 Oct. 1816. Horace & Mary Janes. I, 2.  
Horace Dateridge *m*, 16 May 1824.  
Horace & Eunice Janes. I, 2.  
Joseph Lyman *m*, 28 May 1826. Horace & Eunice Janes. I, 2.

#### JEWELL:

Abigail *f*, 30 Nov. 1822. Samuel & Deborah L. Jewell. I, 24.

Agigail *f*, 6 Mar. 1824. Samuel & Deborah L. Jewell. I, 24.

Amanda *f*, 6 Oct. 1815. Ephraim Jewell, Jr. I, 167.

Caleb Brigham *m*, 12 Oct. 1816. Samuel & Deborah L. I, 24.

Dana B. *m*, 7 Oct. 1807. Willard & Patience Jewell. II, 168.

Ephraim Whitney *m*, 24 Sept. 1820. Willard & Sarah Jewell. I, 21.

Frances Munson *f*, 8 Feb. 1823. Ephraim, Jr. & Octavia Jewell. I, 24.

Francis *m*, 7 Sept. 1809. Ephraim Jewell. II, 167.

Huldah Wilcox *f*, 6 Jan. 1813. Ephraim Jewell, Jr. II, 167.

John Holderidge *m*, 6, Feb. 1815. Samuel & Deborah L. Jewell. I, 24.

Joseph C. *m*, 28 Apr. 1816. Willard & Patience Jewell(I). II, 168.

Loisa *f*, 4 July 1811. Ephraim Jewell, Jr. II, 167.

Lucy Brigham *f*, 9 Apr. 1814. Ephraim Jewell, Jr. II, 167.

Lucy M. *f*, 2 Dec. 1814. Willard & Patience Jewell. II, 168.

Lydia B. *f*, 15 June 1813. Willard & Patience Jewell(I). II, 168.

Mary H. *f*, 4 Oct. 1810. Willard & Patience Jewell. II, 168.

Orpha *f*, 6 Apr. 1821. Samuel & Deborah Jewell. I, 24.

Orpha Augusta *f*, 5 May 1818. Samuel & Deborah Jewell. I, 24.

Patience W. *f*, 4 Nov. 1808. Willard & Patience Jewell. II, 168.

Patty B. *f*, 15 Jan. 1819. Willard & Patience Jewell. II, 168.

Rebecah Brigham *f*, 7 July 1824. Willard & Sarah Jewell. I, 21.

Rodolphus *m*, 1 Sept. 1817. Ephraim Jewell, Jr. II, 167.



Samuel Holderidge m, 16 July 1825.  
Samuel & Deborah L. Jewell. I, 24.

Sarah Catherine f, 17 Nov. 1822. Wil-  
lard & Sarah Jewell. I, 24.

Sandford m, 1 June 1819. Ephraim  
Jewell, Jr. II, 167.

Theoda Milter f, 8 Oct. 1821. Ephraim,  
Jr. & Octavia Jewell. I, 24.

#### JOHNSON:

Augusta (twin) f, 24 Sept. 1811. Au-  
gustus & Polley Johnson. I, 138.

Augustus (twin) m, 24 Sept. 1811. Au-  
gustus & Polley Johnson. I, 138.

Emor m, 28 Feb. 1809. Augustus &  
Polley Johnson. I, 138.

#### JONES:

William Augustus m, 17 Aug. 1824.  
Elihu L. & Mary Jones. II, 173.

#### JOURDAN:

Fanny f, 25 Sept. 1811. John Jourdan.  
II, 160.

George W. m, 15 June 1815. John  
Jourdan. II, 160.

William H. m, 3 Jan. 1817. (*Not given.*)  
II, 160.

#### KEECH:

Austress Loiza f, 22 Dec. 1824. James  
& Patience Keech. I, 11.

Lydia Maria f, 26 May 1822. James &  
Patience Keech. I, 169.

Reuben Layton m, 16 Sept. 1823. James  
& Patience Keech. I, 169.

#### KELLOGG:

Charles m, 19 Sept. 1819. Charles Kel-  
logg (b. Weybridge, 22 July 1788) & Isa-  
bel Blodget (b. 29 May 1791). II, 169.

Rodney m, 2 Jan. 1822. Charles &  
Isabel Blodget Kellogg. II, 169.

#### KENADA:

Sarah Matilda f, 21 Mar. 1825. Thomas  
& Sophiah Kenada. I, 21.

William Morrill m, 24 Jan. 1823.  
Thomas & Sophia Kenada. I, 21.

#### KEYES:

Allen Brownson m, 6 Sept. 1807. (*Not  
given.*) I 209.

Chester Almasa m, 26 Oct. 1805. (*Not  
given.*) III, 37.

#### KILBURN:

Cordelia Maria f, 14 Apr. 1821. Hiram  
S. & Lucy Kilburn. I, 5.

#### KINGMAN:

Harriet f, 9 Mar. 1821. N. W. & Thank-  
ful Kingman. II, 169.

#### LADD:

Elizabeth f, 29 Apr. 1825. John I. R. &  
Mary Ladd. I, 12.

Mariett f, 16 Dec. 1823. John I. R. &  
Mary Ladd. I, 12.

#### LASELL:

Charlotte f, 21 May 1818. Labon &  
Hepsibah Lashell. I, 13.

John m, 27 Mar. 1824. Laban & Hep-  
sabah Lasell. I, 13.

Mron m, 30 Aug. 1814. Laban & Hep-  
sabah Lasell. I, 13.

Ralph m, 15 — 1820. Labon & Heps-  
bah Lasell. I, 13.

Smith m, 5 May 1822. Labon & Heps-  
bah Lasell. I, 13.

#### LAWRENCE:

David Clark m, 1 May 1822. Stephen,  
Jr. & Ednah Lawrence. I, 32.

David Clark m, 24 Aug. 1824. Stephen,  
Jr. & Ednah Lawrence. I, 32.

Sally Rosannah f, 13 Mar. 1813. Stephen  
& Sally Lawrence. II, 166.

William m, 5 Aug. 1820. Stephen &  
Ednah Lawrence. I, 32.

#### LITTLE:

Elizabeth f, 21 Jan. 1812. Ephraim &  
Elizabeth Little. I, 45.

Jane f, 10 Jan. 1807. Ephraim & Eliza-  
beth Little. I, 45.

Jane f, 24 May 1809. Ephraim & Eliza-  
beth Little. I, 45.

Mary Ann f, 16 Nov. 1803. Ephraim &  
Elizabeth Little. I, 45.

#### LIVINGSTON:

Charles Hayes m, 24 June 1823. Horace  
& Abigail Libingston. II, 174.

John Holyoke m, 6 Feb. 1825. Horace  
Holyoke & Abigail Livingston. II, 174.

#### LOCK:

Fidelia Adeline f, 14 Sept. 1825 [sic].  
Richard & Julia Lock. II, 173.

Fidelia Elizabeth f, 21 Dec. 1817. R. P.  
& Mary Lock. II, 160.

Henry Parker m, 14 Jan. 1825 (*Jan.  
1826?*) Richard S. & Julia Lock. II, 173.

#### LOVENWELL:

Anna Aveline (twin) f, 13 Aug. 1806.  
Robert Lovenwell. I, 140.

John m, 29 Apr. 1809. Robert Loven-  
well. I, 140.

Jonathan m, 12 Nov. 1815. Robert &  
Polly Lovenwell. I, 12.

Nathan m, 22 Aug. 1811. Robert &  
Polly Lovenwell. I, 12.

Nehemiah m, 14 July 1799. Robert Lovenwell. I, 140.

Patty Lovenwell (twin) f, 13 Aug. 1806. Robert Lovenwell. I, 140.

Polly f, 17 Apr. 1801. Robert Lovenwell. I, 140.

Rachel f, 20 Mar. 1795. Robert Lovenwell. I, 140.

Robert m, 16 July 1797. Robert Lovenwell. I, 140.

#### McCARROLL:

Jane f, 26 May 1824. Thomas & Mary McCarroll. I, 6.

Mary Ann f, 27 July 1821. Thomas & Mary McCarroll. I, 6.

#### McINTOSH:

Don Carlos m, 6 Dec. 1811. Alexander & Betsey McIntosh. I, 137.

#### MARSH:

Benjamin Crissy m, 8 May 1818. Augustus & Hannah Marsh. I, 30.

Charles Cook m, 7 May 1814. Augustus & Hannah Marsh. I, 30.

Corlenius Nanhiso m, 6 Oct. 1825. Augustus & Hannah Marsh. I, 30.

Daniel Crissy m, 11 June 1811. Augustus & Hannah Marsh. I, 30.

Henry Jones m, 3 Dec. 1822. Augustus & Hannah Marsh. I, 30.

Hiram m, 18 Sept. 1909. Augustus & Hannah Marsh. I, 30.

Hollis m, 3 Mar. 1808. (*Not given.*) I, 135.

James Anson m, 17 July 1796. (*Not given.*) I, 135.

Joseph m, 6 Dec. 1801. (*Not given.*) I, 135.

Josiah m, 1 July 1800. (*Not given.*) I, 135.

Julius W. m, 27 Mar. 1810. (*Not given.*) I, 135.

Lemuel Lucius m, 23 Dec. 1803. (*Not given.*) I, 135.

Mariah Dickenson f, 30 Aug. 1803. Augustus & Hannah Marsh. I, 30.

Orrin m, 18 Feb. 1806. (*Not given.*) I, 135.

Parmela f, 20 Apr. 1793. (*Not given.*) I, 135.

Rosanna f, Jan. 1798. (*Not given.*) I, 135.

Samuel m, 19 Jan. 1806. Augustus & Hannah Marsh. I, 30.

Walter m, 25 Nov. 1794. (*Not given.*) I, 135.

Williard Preston m, 2 July 1816. Augustus & Hannah Marsh. I, 30.

#### MITCHELL:

Betsy f, 13 Oct. 1821. Henry & Mary Mitchell. I, 15.

Mary Ann f, 16 Nov. 1823. Henry & Mary Mitchell. I, 15.

Nancy Loisa f, 9 Mar. 1817. Samuel & Nancy Mitchell. I, 17.

Peggy Emory f, 25 July 1819. Samuel & Nancy Mitchell. I, 17.

Smith Morrill m, 19 Sept. 1817. Henry & Mary Mitchell. I, 15.

Sophia Sophronia f, 22 July 1822. Samuel & Nancy Mitchell. I, 17.

#### MOONEY:

James m, 12 July 1809. Hugh & Hannah Mooney. II, 164.

Nancy Rosanna f, 19 Nov. 1816. Hugh & Hannah Mooney. II, 164.

Patrick m, 28 Nov. 1812. Hugh & Hannah Mooney. II, 164.

#### MORGAN:

Mary Miranda f, 22 Nov. 1801. (*Not given.*) II, 125.

#### MORRILL:

Betsy Amanda f, 14 Jan. 1814. William & Betsey Morrill. II, 154.

Charlotte f, 10 Nov. 1813. Jeremiah & Peggy Morrill. II, 150.

Emeline Endamay f, 6 May 1805. Wm. & Betsey Morrill. II, 154.

Greenleif Bracket m, 23 May 1810. William & Betsy Morrill. I, 154.

Hannah Adelia f, 21 July 1808. William & Betsey Morrill. I, 154.

Jeremiah m, 18 Mar. 1811. Jeremiah & Peggy Morrill. II, 150.

Joseph m, 7 Nov. 1806. Jeremiah & Peggy Morrill. II, 150.

Mary f, 4 July 1818. William & Betsy Morrill. II, 154.

Sarah Camila f, 19 Feb. 1812. William & Betsy Morrill. II, 154.

Theophilus m, 12 Aug. 1816. William & Betsy Morrill. II, 154.

William Ray m, 25 Jan. 1803. Will<sup>m</sup> & Betsey Morrill. II, 154.

#### MORTON:

Julius Dewey m, 10 Mar. 1808. Abner & Sarah Morton. I, 134.

William French m, 19 Mar. 1810. Abner & Sarah Morton. I, 134.

## MOSIER:

Betsy Fidelia f, 5 June 1814. Calvin & Sally Mosier (s). I, 16.

Samuel Todd m, 20 Oct. 1816. Calvin & Sally Mosier. I, 16.

William Edwin m, 7 Oct. 1822. Calvin & Sally Mosier. I, 16.

## NEAL:

Polly f, 17 July 1824. William K. & Pamela Neal. I, 1.

## NEWTON:

Alvin Rice m, 29 May 1815. Alvin Newton. II, 162.

Benj<sup>a</sup> Ball m, 29 July 1808. Josiah Newton. I, 85.

David m, 12 July 1814. Jabez & Anna Newton. I, 22.

George Harris m, 14 June 1805. Jabez & Anna Newton. I, 22.

Lucy Belknap f, 4 May 1810. Josiah Newton. I, 185.

Nelson m, 17 May 1808. Jabez & Anna Newton. I, 22.

Otis Warner m, 11 Sept. 1813. Alvin Newton. II, 162.

Rebecca Rice f, 3 Apr. 1818. Alvin Newton. II, 162.

Silas Whitcomb m, 22 Sept. 1809. Alvin Newton. II, 162.

William m, 17, Feb. 1811. Alvin Newton. II, 162.

*(To be continued in April Magazine.)*



## RECORD OF JACOBS LUTHERAN CHURCH

*Near Waynesboro, Pennsylvania*

Contributed by Matilda R. Detrich, Franklin County Chapter, Waynesboro, Pennsylvania

*(Pasted on inside of front cover)*

John Calvin Jacobs born the 6<sup>th</sup> of June 1852 died February 22<sup>nd</sup> 1871 Aged 18 years 8 months & 16 days.

*(The following items are translated from the German script of original record.—M.R.D.)*

BELL	Friederich Bell and wife Rosina, son John born 29 <sup>th</sup> June baptized 6 <sup>th</sup> November 1791 Sponsors John Bell and Margaretta Bell. Both unmarried.
LAUMAN	Martin Lauman and wife Regina Elizabeth, daughter Eva born 1791 20 <sup>th</sup> October baptized 6 November 1791 Sponsors Heinerich Jacob: Elisabeth Ledisen. Both unmarried.
LEYTER	Andreas Leyter and wife Barbara daughter Susanna Catharina born 1791 3 <sup>rd</sup> July baptized 6 <sup>th</sup> November 1791 Sponsors Jacob Leyter and wife Juliana.
HAÜER	Friederich Haüer and wife Catharina son Solomon born 1791, 29 <sup>th</sup> July, bapt. 6 <sup>th</sup> November 1791 Sponsors were the parents themselves.
RITTER	Tobias Ritter and wife Julianna, son Samuel born 1791, 10 <sup>th</sup> September, bapt. 22 November 1791 Sponsors Heinrich Sommer and wife Barbara.
FOHR	Heinrich Fohr and wife Christina daughter Susanna born 1787, 13 <sup>th</sup> March bapt. 11 December 1791 Sponsors Martin Jacob and wife Anna Barbara.
FOHR	Heinrich Fohr and wife Christina son Jacob born 9 <sup>th</sup> February 1791 bapt 11 December 1791 Sponsors Heinrich Fohr Senior and wife Catharina.
BÜHL	Friederich Bühl and wife Catharina son Jacob born 1791, 9 <sup>th</sup> Sesstember bapt. 11 December 1791 Sponsors Jacob Leyter unmarried and Barbara Ritter unmarried.

(Different handwriting below.—M.R.D.)

- BIEHL      Friederich Biehl and wife Catharina, son John born 1792, 6<sup>th</sup> October  
1792      bapt. 17<sup>th</sup> March 1793   Sponsors John Bihl and Eva Küfer   Both un-  
1793      married.
- SCHMIEDT   Jacob Schmiedt and wife Dorothea, daughter Julianna born 1792, 11<sup>th</sup>  
1792      August   Bapt. 17<sup>th</sup> March 1793   Sponsors   Peter Hüffner & wife Elisa-  
             beth
- HAFNER      Jose Hafner & wife Barbara, daughter Barbara born 1793, 14<sup>th</sup> Janu-  
1793      ary bapt. 1 April, 1793   Sponsor Anna Barbara Hafner.
- VOGLER      Heinrich Vogler & wife Catharina daughter Catharina born 1792 De-  
1792      cember (*no date*) bapt 31<sup>st</sup> March 1793   Sponsor Hanna Spitznagel
- WIEST      Leonhart Wiest & wife Elisabeth daughter Anna Barbara born 1792, 16<sup>th</sup>  
1792      December   bapt. 21<sup>st</sup> April 1793   Sponsor Anna Barbara Emzfiehl, wife  
1793      of George Emzfiehl
- LÄCKLEN   John Läcklen & wife Eva   daughter Catharina   born 1790 in month  
1790      January bapt 21<sup>st</sup> Aprill 1793   Sponsor Catharina Wagner unmarried.
- LÄCKLY      Jose Läckly & wife Eva   daughter Elisabeth born 1791   23<sup>rd</sup> March  
1791      bapt 21 Aprill 1793   Sponsor Elisabeth Ritter wife of John Ritter
- SOMMER      Jacob Sommer & wife Elisabeth   daughter Anna Margaretta born 1793,  
1793      15<sup>th</sup> Aprill bapt 12<sup>th</sup> May 1793   Sponsor Anna Maria Ledis un-  
             married.
- LÄCKER      George Läcker & wife Susanna   daughter Elisabeth born 1793, 25<sup>th</sup>  
1793      March, bapt 12th May 1793   Sponsor   Anna Maria Kohler wife of  
             George Kohlers
- HEIDLER      Joseph Heidler & wife Catharina   son Absalom born 1793, 24<sup>th</sup> Aprill  
             bapt 2<sup>nd</sup> June 1793   Sponsors   Michael Fink & wife Elisabeth.
- WEISEMANN   John Weisemann & wife Anna Maria   son Daniel born 1792, 6<sup>th</sup> Septem-  
1792      ber   bapt 2 June 1793   Sponsors Jacob Leyter & Catharina Bell, un-  
1793      married.
- ALLBRECHT   Peter Allbrecht & wife Anna Maria   daughter Ester   born 1793, 7<sup>th</sup> Aprill  
1793      bapt 2 June (*no year*)   Sponsors, the parents themselves
- FIEHL      Jacob Fiehl & wife Eva, daughter Anna Maria born 1793, 16<sup>th</sup> Aprill,  
             bapt 2<sup>th</sup> June 1793   Sponsors Adam Maurer & Anna Maria Ledis, both  
             unmarried
- HAYS      John Hays & wife Silana   1<sup>st</sup> Apr. 1793 a son born and eshietd [sic]  
             21<sup>st</sup> in the same year baptismal name Barnabas.   Sponsor—mother.
- HAUER      Friederich Hauer & his wife Catharina a son born 9 May 1793 bapt. 4  
             August 1793,   Sponsors his own parents.
- HUBER      Jacob Huber & wife Ester, son born 31 Jan. 1792 bapt. 4 Aug. 1793  
             Sponsor   John Huber
- SCHMIDT      George Schmidt & Magdalena Jacob a daughter born 6 Nov. 1792 bapt.  
             4 August 1793   Sponsor Elisabeth Leyder.
- LEYTER      John Leyter & wife Magdalena a daughter born 1793   14<sup>th</sup> Aprill bapt.  
             11 August 1793   Sponsors   Andreas Leyter & wife Barbara.
- CREAFFORTH   John Creafforth & wife Magdalena daughter Elisabeth born 1793   9 June  
             bapt. 11 August 1793   Sponsor Micheal Finck & his wiffe Elisabeth
- LYTER      Andreas Lyter & wife Barbara son John born 1793 the 24<sup>th</sup> June bapt.  
             11 August 1793   Sponsors Martin Kiefer & wife Elisabeth.
- LAUMAN      Jacob Lauman & wife Margareda daughter Margareda born 1793   9<sup>th</sup>  
             February bapt 11 August 1793   Sponsors Peter Shwitzer & Margareda.

- RAÜB James Raüb & wife Appolonia daughter Anna Maria born 1792 11, November bapt. 11 August 1793 Sponsors the parents themselves
- RAUHZAHN Adam Rauhzahn & wife Catharina, son Jonathan born 1793 14 November & bapt 1793, 28, 9ber (November) Sponsors Adam Wagener & wife Catharina
- JACOB Heinrich Jacob & wife Anna Maria daughter Anna Barbara born 1793, 10 November & bapt. 13 December 1793 Sponsors Martin Jacob & wife Anna Barbara.
- LENTZ Michael Lentz & wife Elisabeth daughter Susanna born 1794, 13 January & bapt. 21 Aprill 1794 Godmother Elisabeth Lentz, widow.
- REINTHALER Matheus Reinthaler & wife Margareda daughter Anne Elisabeth born 1794, 20<sup>th</sup> February bapt. 21 Aprill Sponsors John Hafner & wife Barbara.
- BELL Friederich Bell & wife Rosina, daughter Elisabeth born 1793, 25 May Bapt on — year (?) Godmother Elisabeth Lentz, widow.
- BOTZ John Botz & wife Christina, son Johe Jacob born 1793, 17 December & bapt. 18 May 1794 Sponsors Jacob Schweitzer & wife Magdalena.
- PFEICKER John Pfeicker & wife Eva Margareda son Philipp born 15 January & bapt. 8 June 1794 Sponsor Philipp Pfeicker, unmarried.
- BUSCH Jacob Busch et wife Catharina daughter Christina born 11 January & bapt 8 June 1794 Sponsors the parents themselves.
- JACOB Micheal Jacob & wife Margareda son Jacob born 17 May & bapt. 8 June 1794 Sponsors Jacob Fiehl & wife Eva Fiehl.
- KING Matheus King & wife Barbara, daughter Catharina born 1794 25 August & bapt. 28 7tember Sponsors Nicklaus Szier & wife Catharina.
- HÄFLI The 2<sup>nd</sup> July, John Häfli his wife Annabarbara a son born into the world. Name John Sponsors are the parents Bapt. 1795 13 September
- AUGENSTEIN 11 December Anreas Augenstein his wife Margareda son born Name Daniel. Sponsors are the parents. Bapt. 1795 on 8 December
- BELL On 2 June is to Andreas Bell & his wife Margareda a daughter born into the world, name Elisabeth Sponsors are Peter Statler & his wife Elisabeth. bapt. 1795, 8 December
- GEHR (or Geh) On 26 Aprill to John Geh (?) & his wife Margareda a little son is born into the world. Name John George Bapt. 5 Christmont (December—M.R.D.) 1795 Sponsors are parents themselves.
- FIEL 1795 On 7 December to George Fiel and his wife Elisabeth a little son is born into the world. Name George. Baptised 1796 on 3 January. Sponsors the parents.
- FIEL On 18<sup>th</sup> September to Jacob Fiel and his wife Eva a daughter is born. Name Sarah. Bapt. 1796 on 3 January Sponsor the mother
- JACOB 1795 19 November Heinrich Jacob and his wife Annamaria, born a daughter. Name Elisabeth. Bapt 1795, 26 December. Sponsors the parents
- RITTER 31 January Jacob Ritter and his wife Maria a little son born Name Jacob. Sponsors David Ritter and his wife Julianna. Bapt. 1796 27 March
- DELLA 1796 17 January John Della and his wife Anna Margreda a son Name Anton. Sponsors are David Shell & his wife Saloma Bapt. 1796 27 March
- FOTD(?) 1796 12<sup>th</sup> Hornuag Martin Fotd(?) and his wife Margrada a daughter born Name Margrada. Sponsors Barbara Karn Bapt. 1796 24 Aprill



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WEINN 1796	13 Februari John Weinn and his wife Annamaria a daughter born Name Susana. Sponsors the parents Bapt. 20 January 1797
HISON 1796	Adam Hison and his wife Susana a daughter born. Name Elisabeth, Sponsor, Elisabeth Lauman. Bapt. 19 February —97.
REINTHAL	1 Jan. Matheias Reintal and his wife Margrada, a daughter born Name Catarina. Sponsors, the parents Bapt. 28 Jan 1796
JACOB 1796	1796 7 Juni Michael Jacob and his wife Margrada, a son born Name George. Sponsors George Fiel Elisabeth. Bapt. 1797, 21 April.
SHOLL 1797	David Sholl and his wife Salome a daughter born. Name Annamaria born 27 March 1797 Bapt. 14 May Sponsors Jacob Koro (?) & wife Catarina.
JACOB 1797	1797 — 24 Febrü Heinrich Jacob and his wife Annamaria a son born Name John Henry. Sponsors the parents Bapt. 1797 — 21 April.
SHEIRA 21 April 1797	George Sheira and wife Juliana son born 21 April 1797 Name Jacob. Sponsors parents. Bapt. 2 June 97.
BELL 1797	12 May 1797. Andreas Bell & his wife Margrada, a daughter born Name Catarina. Sponsors John Menser and wife Catarina. Bapt. 30 July
RITTER 1797	26 July 1797 David Ritter and his wife Julian, son Leonhart Sponsors Jacob Leiter— wife Juliana. Bapt. 15 Oct.
FIHLD 1797	22 October 1797— George Fihld & wife Elisabeth— son born— John Henry— Sponsors Henrich Jacob & wife Annamaria
DOLLA 1797	29 Sept. 1797— John Dolla & wife Anna margradaO son born— John Jacob— Sponsors— Martin Jacob & wife Barbara.
JACOB 1798	9 November 1798— Henrich Jacob son named John born

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BELL 1798	28 November 1798— Andreas Bell & wife Margarda— son name Jacob Sponsors parents— Bapt 6 April 1799
SCHREIER 1798	15 December 1798 — Schreier & wife a son born name John— Sponsors parents— Bapt 9 June 1799
GASTERT 1798	22 January 1798— John Gastert & wife Annamaria son born Named Christian— Sponsors Andreas Leider & wife Barbara Bapt. —.
FOHR 1797	25 Aprill 1795— Falantin Fohr & his wife Elisabeth a daughter Name Maria Sponsors— Maria Fohr— Bapt. —

<i>Child born</i>	<i>Child named</i>	<i>Parents</i>	<i>Sponsors</i>	<i>Baptised</i>
28 June 1799	Catarina	John Feli Annamarreda	Catarina Leidi	22 Sep. 99
9 March 1800	John	George Hafner Elisabeth	John Hafner & Barbara	3 May 1800
22 June 1800	Catarina	John Mentzer wife Catarina	Parents	6 July 1800
15 Novm 1800	Hana	Jacob Spitznagel Maria	Elisabeth Lauman	15 April 1801
13 Novem- ber 1799	Jacob	Ludwig Emrich Susana	Parents	6 July 1800
2 August 1800	Catatina	George Schreier Juliana	Doratha Peter	15 April 1801

<i>Child born</i>	<i>Child named</i>	<i>Parents</i>	<i>Sponsors</i>	<i>Baptised</i>
21 January 1801	Hana	Andreas Bell Margreda	Parents	10 May 1801
2 May 1801	Georg	Henrich Jacob Annamaria	Parents	12 July 1801
15 December 1800	Maria	Henrich Benner Susana	John Hebel Maria	6 Sept. 1801
Page 9.				
31 January 1801	Margreda	Henrich Vogler Catarina	Parents	16 May 1802
9 March 1802	Anna Margred	John Deli Annamargreda	Barbara Scholl	15 August
23 May 1802	John	John Sumer Elisabeth	John Hafner Barbara	15 August
1 August 1802	John	George Leidi Catarina	Parents	12 Sept. 1802
2 (or 22) Sept. 1802	Elana	Stoffel Borckhard Philabina	The mother	10 October 1802
18 Sept. 1802	Jacob	Kunrath Mentzer Susana	Parents	10 October 1802
15 March 1803	Daniel	Peter Hison Barbara	Parents	23 April
27 February 1801	Juliana	Peter Hison Barbara	Parents	—1803
6 September 1802	Maria Magdalena	John Hafner Barbara	George Hafner Elisabeth	23 April
23 April 1803	David	John Mentzer Catarina	Parents	27 June 1803
28 February 1803	Maria	Andreas Bell Margareda	Parents	27 June 1803
Page 10.				
13 August 1803	Annamaria	Henrich Jacob Annamaria	Catarina Miller unmarried	16 October
7 December 1803	Margreda	Peter Scholl Catarina	Margreda Scholl	5 February 1804
21 December 1803	Elisabeth	George Sherier Mariana	Darli Lauman	1 April 1804
10 December 1803	Maria	Jacob Spitznagel Maria	Michael Geiser Marian	tito (ditto)
25 May 1804	Andreas	Friederich Wagner Barbara	Parents	23 June 1804
29 January 1803	Jacob	Henrich Hinkel	Elisabeth Meinter (prob. Mentzer)	tito (ditto)
10 April 1804	David	John Flor Anna	Georg Leidi Catarina	22 July 1804
14 June 1804	Annamaria	George Leiti Catarina	Annamaria Bart	18 August 1804
24 January 1804	Daniel	Levi Hauszli Catarina	John Hafner Barbara	16 Sept 1804

<i>Child born</i>	<i>Child named</i>	<i>Parents</i>	<i>Sponsors</i>	<i>Baptised</i>
11 May 1804	Mithili (Matilda)	Henrich Leidi Dileili (Delilah)	Rosina Leidi	tito (ditto)
12 March 1804	Susana	George Hafner Elisabeth	Susana Treitel	tito (ditto)
23 March 1804	Hanna	Henrich Fogler Catarina	Parents	11 November
7 January 1805	Elisabeth	Adam Faber Catarina	Parents	3 March
Page 11.				
23 January 1805	Catarina	Peter Hison Barbara	Parents	31 March
26 Aprill 1805	John David	Johannes Scherer Catarina	David Shol Salme	26 May
21 March 1805	Samuel	Andreas Bell Margreda	Parents	7 July 1805
22 November 1805	David	Henrich Jacob Annamaria	Parents	19 January 1806
21 December 1805	David	Freiderich Wagner Barbara	Adam Faber Catarina	16 March 1806
13 feb 1806	Ludwig	Georg Emrich Catarina	Ludwig Emrich Susana	13 March 1806
4 January 1806	John	John Gander Anna Maria	Parents	11 May 1806
30 November 1805	Jacob	Peter Scholl Catarina	Carl Scholl Margreda	11 May 1806
24 July 1806	John	Daniel Olinger Elisabeth	John Winder Elisabeth	10 August 1806
20 March	Margreda	Georg Schmidt Magdalena	Margreda Grub	10 August 1806
3 Aug. 1806	Sawina Margreda	Philip Stewer Sawina Margreda	Parents	(No date)
6 August 1806	Anna	Michael Rau Catarina	Parents	10 October 1806

## Page 12.

(English script. German words.)

BESOHR 1792	Eva Elisabeth born 24 December baptised 22 Aprill 1792	Parents David Besohr wife Barbara	Sponsors Daniel Mañan wife Dorothea
BÜTZ 1792	Johann Christian born Dec. 24 baptised 20 May 1792	Parents Jacob Bütz wife Cahtarina	Sponsor John Nicholas Butz
LIND 1792	John George born 27 Jan baptised 20 May 1792	Parents Michael Lind wife Elisabeth	Sponsor Jacob biel—wife Eva
SCHWITZER 1792	Jacob born 25 December baptised 20 May 1792	Parents John Schwitzer wife Margaret	Sponsor Peter Schwitzer & wife
ZENTMYER 1792	Maria Barbara born 25 December baptised 20 May 1792	Parents Christoph Zentmyer wife Barbara	Sponsor Barbara Empfiel
SCHOLL 1792	Leonhart born 7 Aprill baptised 29 July 1792	Parents Carl Scholl wife Margaretha	Sponsor Christian Gilbert wife Margretha
FOGLER 1806	Heinrich born 30 May 1806 baptised 9 Nov. 1806	Parents Heinrich fogler & his wife Catarina.	Sponsors Parents.

MAÜEN 1806	George born 7 May 1806 Parents Daniel Maüen & Dorothe Parents are sponsors.
WAGNER 1807	Elisabeth born 7 August 1807 Parents Friedrich Wagner & Barbara Parents are the sponsors.
HINDEL 1807	Maria born 3 Aprill 1807 Parents Heinrich Hindel & Margrad Sponsors Maria Mein Baptism 30 October 1807
JACOB 1808	Michael born 18 January 1808 baptised 22 feb Parents Heinrich Jacob & his wife Annamaria.

	<i>Child</i>	<i>Parents</i>	<i>Sponsors</i>
MENTZER 1807	Maria born 1 Dec. 1807 bapt. 15 May	Kunrah Mentzer & Susana	Parents
OLINGER	Maria Catarina born 1 August 1808	Daniel Olinger Elizabeth	Catarina Borshard
WOLFINGER	Samuel born 1808 5 Seb	Michael Wolfinger & Salome	Parents
EMRICH 1808	William born 5 October 1808 baptised 21 Jan 1809	George Emrich & Catarina	Parents
DAM 1807	Annamaira born 10 Jan. 1807 baptised 21 Jan. 1809	George Dam Catarina	Parents
MAÜEN 1808	Barbara born 12 November 1808 baptised 19 March 1809	Daniel Maüen Dorathea	Dorathe Schnaderli
HAUENSTEIN	Jacob born 24 January 1809 baptised 12 June	Jacob Hauenstein Catarina	Parents
MENTZER	David born 18 July 1809	Conrath Mentzer Susana	Parents
WAGNER	Catarina born 15 July 1809	Friederich Wagner Barbara	Catarina Elig (Oelig)
WEGLI	Wilhelm Paulus born 10 June 1809	John Wegli Catarina	Parents
GEISER	— born 1 September 1809	Martin Geiser Elisabeth	Michael Geiser Elisabeth

(Continued in April Magazine.)



### MARRIAGE BONDS OF MASON COUNTY, KENTUCKY

Contributed by Mrs. William W. Weis,  
Limestone Chapter, Maysville, Kentucky.

(Continued from February Magazine)

MACKAY, James Bridget Hays	22 Apr. 1854	MACKAY, Patrick Bridget Balfrey	5 Jan. 1860
		MACKAY, Terence Honora O'Neil	17 Feb. 1860 m. 20 Feb.
		MACKAY, Thomas Ellen Fitzgibbons	30 Apr. 1854 22 Mar. 1859
		MACKOY, James Matilda Stanley	m. 23 Mar.

MACKENZIE, Mor-dica Rebecca Arm	25 Nov. 1843 Marshall Arm—B	MANNEN, Thomas Susan Anderson	27 Feb. 1840 m. 4 Mar.
MADDEN, Robert* Frances A. Peddi-cord ** * b. Fleming Co., 23	23 Nov. 1853 m. at home of her mother ** b. Mason Co., 21	MANNING, Wm. H. Mrs. Elizabeth Drake	21 June 1860 Hiram Manning—W
MADDEN, Taylor Jane Terhune	7 Nov. 1837 John Terhune—B	MARSHALL, Charles Jane Taylor	22 Nov. 1854
MADDOX, George B. Elizabeth Hill	6 Feb. 1836 Wm. Gibson—B	MARSHALL, Gilbert G. Abi T. Wood	18 Mar. 1846 Wm. Slagle—B
MADDOX, John Mary Elizabeth Levi	13 Nov. 1850 Benj. McIntyre—B	MARSHALL, John Mary Ann Grant	20 Oct. 1836 Abel Downing—B
MADIGAN, James Joanna O'Neil	3 Oct. 1853 Patrick O'Neil—W	MARSHALL, John Mary J. Payne	15 May 1837 Benj. Harbeson—B
MAHAN, John S. Alice M. Irwin	12 Mar. 1860 m. 13 Mar.	MARSHALL, Nicholas Elizabeth Soward	20 Apr. 1846 Marshall Key—B
MAHER, Thomas Julia Niland	21 July 1853	MARSHALL, Robert Elizabeth T. For-man	19 May 1856 m. 21 May at Wm. Forman's
MAHON, Byran Margaret Foy	5 Sept. 1853 Mary Foy—W	MARSHALL, Sam'l L. Mary C. Steven-son	7 May 1854 m. 10 May
MAILY, John Mary O'Neil	12 Dec. 1852	MARSHALL, William Frances Jane Glascok	24 Nov. 1845 Thomas Glascok—F
MAGEE, Rufus W. Dianna L. Suiter	8 June 1860	MARTIN, Henry Mary Ann Lee	20 Jan. 1843 John S. Lee—B
MALONEY, John Bridget Comer	26 Dec. 1850 Patrick Ward—B	MARTIN, Jesse Eliza Crowell	17 Mar. 1836 Sam'l Crowell—B
MALONEY, Thomas Jane Garvey	4 Nov. 1853 m. 5 Nov.	MARTIN, Manuel Janette Reed	6 Mar. 1834
MALOY, John Mary Maden	4 May 1851 m. by John Joyce	MARTIN, Patrick Mary E. Leezer	23 June 1860
MALTBY, R. R., Esq. Mary Letitia Gog-gin	17 May 1855	MARTIN, Samuel Orphea Garrett	14 July 1835
MANAGAN, Edward Sabine White	17 May 1843 Robert White—F Roxana White—C	MARTIN, Wm. A. Ann Maria Bay-less	15 Aug. 1849 m. 16 Aug.
MANGAN, James Susan Griffin	14 Mar. 1849 John Eubanks—B	MARTIN, Wm. H.* Malinda J. Brat-ton *b. Bath Co., 23	15 July 1854 m. 20 July at Eli Bratton's
MANLEY, John Ester Ann Thoro-man	31 Jan. 1855 m. at Andrew Thor-oman's	MASON, Oliver W. Mary Elizabeth Bean	14 May 1853 m. at her father's house
MANNEN, David Comfort Ann Pep-per	5 Apr. 1848 m. 6 Apr.	MASON, Wm. A. I. Fanny A. Bean	11 Apr. 1853 m. at John Bean's
MANNEN, Francis Ann Feen-moughty	15 Oct. 1850 Mark Finny—B	MASTERSON, David Nancy Thompson	22 Feb. 1842 Thos. Thompson—B



MASTERSON, Geo. W. Emily Masterson	6 Nov. 1838 Jeremiah Masterson —B	MAYHUGH, George W. Clarissa Ann Fleming	25 Nov. 1841 John W. Fleming —B
MASTERSON, John R. Mary E. Mc- Carthy	1 May 1843 John McCarthy—B	MEADOWS, Garland Nancy Wilson	1 Dec. 1852 m. at Mr. Wilson's
MASTERSON, John R. Rebecca Jane McCarthy	26 June 1855 m. by John H. Con- dit at her father's	MEANS, Amos J. Sarah T. Cooper	11 Mar. 1852 P. B. Vanden—B
MASTERSON, Michael Mary Sullivan	15 Nov. 1851	MEANS, George Elizabeth S. King	4 Oct. 1845
MASTIN, Alfred P. Elizabeth Ellen Kenner	28 Feb. 1859 m. 2 Mar. at Syl- vester Kenner's	MEANS, John S. Tabitha Spencer	18 July 1848 Sam'l Spencer—B
MASTIN, Benjamin Frances Taylor	21 Mar. 1835 Sarah Taylor—M	MEANS, Joseph Sarah O'Neill	20 June 1836 Arthur O'Neill—B
MASTIN, Elijah E. Lurania Dye	16 Apr. 1857	MEANS, Quincy A. Rachel Rosette Coryell	4 May 1857 m. 5 May at W. C. Coryell's
MASTIN, James S. Damarus Henson	7 Aug. 1848 Wm. Henson, Jr. —B	MEENICK, John W. Sarah Watson	5 July 1837 Eli Watson—B
MATNEY, Andrew Eliza Smith	27 Aug. 1839 Geo. W. Smith—B	MEFFORD, John Nancy Soward	14 Mar. 1840 Chas. Soward—B
MATTHEWS, Alfred Matilda M. Mar- shall	5 Feb. 1836 Wm. Marshall—B	MEFFORD, Joseph Elizabeth Bell John Mefford—C	22 June 1838 Carter Bell—B
MATTHEWS, Robert J. L. Emily R. Master- son	24 Sept. 1857 m. at John Master- son's	MEFFORD, Samuel Nancy (or Re- becca) Kirk	26 Aug. 1841 Jesse Rhubart—B
MATTHEWS, Thomas A. Llewellyn P. Pearce	11 Nov. 1852	MERRELL, Aaron L. Jemima Tucker	2 Sept. 1852
MATTHEWS, William Mary J. Waugh	26 Oct. 1846 John S. C. Waugh —B	MERRETT, Abraham A. Elizabeth Dayton	16 Dec. 1851 m. 18 Dec.
MATTINGLY, An- drew Malinda Eubanks	15 June 1846 Geo. W. Eubanks —B	MERRIAM, John C. Arora N. Holton	1 July 1845 Asabel Holton—B
MATTINGLY, John Nancy Hopper	27 Dec. 1839 McMeekin Hopper —B	METCALFE, Eli F. Harriet Eliza Ar- tus	27 May 1845 James Artus—F
MATTINGLY, Richard Rebecca Cox	19 Feb. 1834 William Cox—B	METCALFE, Eli F. Rebecca Devin	26 July 1854
MATTINGLY, Thomas Miranda Mat- tingly	21 Feb. 1856	METCALFE, James P. Mary A. Drake	12 May 1852 Cornelius Drake—B
MATTINGLY, William Deborah Hugh- banks	3 May 1859 m. 4 May at her brother's	METCALFE, Volney Matilda Ann Wood	14 Apr. 1842 Andrew Wood—B
		MEYERS, Michael Catherine S. Sueelk	13 May 1851 m. 15 May Peter Siler—B
		MICK, John Elizabeth Gibbs	27 July 1846
		MIDDLETON, Isaac Jane Carlton	9 Apr. 1857

MIDEN, Peter*	3 May 1852	MITCHELL, Charles	10 Mar. 1857
Mary Kurtz**	George Cress—B	S., Jr.	m. 10 Mar. at home
*Widower, b. in Ger-	**Bride abt. 18; b.	William Frances	of bride's mother
many, age 28	Madison, Indiana	Norris	
MILEY, Phillip	2 Nov. 1842	MITCHELL, George	15 Mar. 1848
Mary Ann Chan-	Brittain Chandler	Sarah Elizabeth	m. 16 Mar.
dler	—B	Peck	
MILLER, Adam	20 Feb. 1849	MITCHELL, George*	29 Jan. 1853
Judith Helen	Amos Sroufe—F	Sarah A. E.	m. 2 Feb.
Sroufe		Allen**	
MILLER, Godfrey	18 Nov. 1850	**Widow, age 38; b.	*Widower, of Nicho-
Barbary Yockey	m. 24 Nov.	Montgomery Co., Md.	las Co., Ky., age 34;
(or Eacky)	Jacob Bohrer—B		b. Louisa Co., Va.
MILLER, Henry R.	10 Nov. 1845	MITCHELL, Geo. C.	*28 July 1855
Jane Smither	Wm. Smither—B	Mrs. Demarias	m. at Wm. Henson's
MILLER, L. G.	4 July 1853	Ann Mastin	
Abi A. G. Peck	m. 7 July at home of	MITCHELL, James	9 Nov. 1846
	her mother	M.	Thos. M. Forman
MILLER, Mitchell	14 Dec. 1860	Margaret S. For-	—B
Jemima E. Gano	m. 20 Dec.	man	
MILLER, Robert B.	4 Feb. 1854	MITCHELL, John*	10 Dec. 1857
Nancy M. Early	m. 9 Feb. at John T.	Catherine Queen	Mary F. Queen—W
	Early's	*b. Brown Co., Ohio,	
MILLER, Thomas	14 Sept. 1859	age 22	
Scotty Elizabeth	m. by J. F. Conrey	MITCHELL, Michael	25 Oct. 1853
Gallagher		Mary Manion	
MILLER, Wm. H.	2 Jan. 1857	MITCHELL, Milton	29 Nov. 1856
Nancy M. Har-	m. 6 Jan.	W.	m. 30 Nov. at
rison		Alice H. E. Owens	Mason Owen's
MILLS, Evan P.	28 Feb. 1849	J. S. Owens—W	
Mary L. Morris	Jasper Morris—B	MITCHELL, Thomas	22 Apr. 1852
MILLS, Henry B.	5 May 1834	Catherine Linch	John Downing—B
Lucinda Summers	Michl Summers—B	MITCHELL, Thomas	4 Dec. 1852
MILLS, Wm. L.	9 Apr. 1850	Mary Ann Spaul-	m. 8 Dec.
Sophia Atatanta	Wm. Bishop—B	ding	
Bishop		MITCHELL, Thomas	21 Apr. 1853
MILON, John	16 Jan. 1852	Bridget Blade	m. 22 Apr.
Ellen Hayes	Patrick Casey—B	MITCHELL, William	20 Oct. 1834
MINCH, Leonard	7 Apr. 1834	Harriet Runyon	John R. Runyon—B
Isabelle Hedric	David Douglas—B	MITCHELL, William	1 Aug. 1848
MINGEE, Jasper	5 Nov. 1850	Martha Ann Bre-	Rich <sup>d</sup> Brevard—B
Newton	m. 7 Nov.	vard	
Eliza J. Rye	Rodney Rye—B	MITCHELL, Wm. S.	20 Feb. 1843
MINGY, John	10 Mar. 1841	Harriet List	Basil C. Duke—B
Elizabeth Mc-	James Mingy—B	MITCHELL, Stani-	2 Dec. 1840
Grady		laus	Peter Gordon—B
MINER, Gideon	7 Sept. 1839	America Bayless	
Leonora Holton	Alfred Holton—B	MITER, Peter	9 Mar. 1848
MINER, Samuel S.	9 May 1848	Elizabeth Link*	m. 10 Mar.
Fidelia Douglas		*Wm. Eiken—B, says	he is well acquainted
MITCHELL, Andrew	5 Apr. 1854	with her parents and they are willing.	
Martha Payne	John G. Payne—W	MOCKBEE, Wm. H.	11 Jan. 1847
		Lucinda Keene	Eli Keene—B

MOFFITT, Henry J. Ann Jacobs	5 June 1851 m. 5 June	MORAN, Patrick Mrs. Bridget Maher	7 Apr. 1860.
MOFFORD, Isaiah P. Amanda S. Estep	6 July 1846 Fred'k Estep—B	MORAN, Thomas Elizabeth Frances Proctor	3 Oct. 1850 John Proctor—B
MOHAN, George Mary McCormack	4 May 1848*	MOREHOUSE, Chas. B. Margaret Wil- liams	29 Oct. 1851 Jas. C. Williams—B
*This license was returned and marriage not performed, as George has a wife.			
MOLDIN, William H. Susan Ellis	7 Oct. 1844 James Ellis—B m. 9 Oct.	MORFORD, Isaiah (See <i>Mofford</i> )	
MONOHAN, John Margaret Isabella Gallagher	10 Nov. 1845 Jefferson Gallagher —B	MORFORD, Isaiah Mary Jane Bough- ner	3 Feb. 1844 Asa Boughner—B
MONOHAN, Wilfred Nancy Jane Dick- son	26 Apr. 1845 Isaac McGraw—B	MORFORD, John W. Margaret P. Thompson	9 Dec. 1848 Samuel Thompson —B
MONOHAN, William Nancy Jane Owens	13 Oct. 1845 John Monoham—B Mary A. Owens—M	MORFORD, Theodore Amelia Morrison	13 Nov. 1838
MONTAGUE, Thomas Mary Ann Pollard	4 Nov. 1851 m. 4 Nov.	MORIARTY, John Ellen Moriarty	30 Sept. 1853
MOONEY, Thomas Elizabeth Cochran	5 May 1853	MORIARTY, Patrick Julia Collins	3 Aug. 1853 m. 4 Aug.
MOORE, Christopher Bridget Buckley	19 May 1854	MORIN, Patrick Mary Walsh (Welch)	17 Jan. 1853
MOORE, Henry Priscilla Watson	8 Nov. 1847 Dan'l Fristoe—B	MORGAN, Dr. Henry G. Julia G. Wood	10 June 1856 m. 11 June at her father's
MOORE, Henry Abigail Flaughter	9 Nov. 1855 m. 12 Nov. at Mrs. Flaughter's	MORGAN, Sam'l H. Eliza Ann Lynn	27 May 1847 James Lynn—F
MOORE, James Sarah Robuck	3 Aug. 1839 John McDaniel—B	MORGAN, Washing- ton Elizabeth Dono- van	17 Jan. 1838 Aaron Boggs—B
MOORE, James Sarah Kelly	14 Apr. 1849 Stokes Anderson, Jr.—B	MORGAN, James Prudence Brittain	23 Oct. 1848 Elisha Green—B
MOORE, James Sarah Kelly	1 Jan. 1855 m. 4 Jan.	MORGAN, Stephen Ellen Douglas Barrett	8 Aug. 1851 (Mrs. Barrett of Fredonia, N. Y.)
MOORE, Nathan Amanda M. Craw- ford	5 Aug. 1848 Wm. D. Crawford —B	MORRIS, David M. Matilda D. Morris	1 Jan. 1845 m. 15 Jan.
MOORE, Noah S. Virginia T. Co- burn	8 Apr. 1846	MORRIS, Edward Barbary Ann Pickeral	8 Mar. 1844 Evan Pickeral—B
MORAN, Benjamin Cornelia Downing	3 Mar. 1835 Robt. Downing—B	MORRISON, Enoch Lydia Ann Atchi- son	23 Feb. 1850 Rebecca Acheson —M
MORAN, Elasha Nancy Downing	27 Mar. 1844 m. 28 Mar. Robt. Downing—B	Jeremire Acheson —F	
MORAN, Otho Mary E. Pampelly	15 Nov. 1850 Bennett Pumpelly —B		

MORRISON, George Mary Rikken John W. Rikken —B	5 Jan. 1839 Washington Rikken —F	MURPHY, John Amanda Frances Boulton	22 Oct. 1850 John R. Boulton—B
MORRISON, John B. Mary T. Little- john	14 Mar. 1842	MURPHY, Joseph Catherine Cogh- lin	16 June 1854 Julia Coghlin—W
MORRISON, Wm. A. Julina W. Wall- ingford	16 July 1849 Jos. T. Wallingford —B	MURRAY, Jeremiah Malinda Steel	10 Nov. 1840 Wm. Steel—F Geo. Murray—F
MORROW, James H. Ann McFaden	20 Dec. 1840 John Crosby—B	MURRAY, Michael Susannah Dunn	2 Aug. 1853
MOSELEY, George W. Ann M. J. Carter	24 Jan. 1835 m. 27 Jan. James B. Carter—F	MUSGROVE, Elihu Hannah W. Proc- tor	17 Nov. 1838 Notley Proctor—B
MORTON, John Louisa Downing Chas. Downing, Jr.	10 Oct. 1853 m. at her father's Robt. Downing—W	MYALL, Edward Lucy N. Matthews E. Myall—W	10 June 1857 m. 11 June J. Myall—W
MOSS, Chas. Henry Ellen Bryant	4 Dec. 1860 m. 6 Dec.	MYALL, Enos Sarah Ellis	27 Jan. 1844 Harbin Hankins—B
MOTT, Francis Harriet Byram	24 Dec. 1842	MYALL, George Julia Matthews Edward Myall— W	20 Feb. 1856 m. 21 Feb. at Mrs. Matthews'
MOUNTJOY, John T. Ann E. Dimmitt Chas. E. Dimmitt & wife—W	5 Feb. 1859 m. 7 Feb. at Sinclair Dimmitt's	MYALL, Jonathan Sarah E. Peck	10 Apr. 1846
MULCAHY, David Ellen Mahir	21 Apr. 1850 Jeremiah Maher—B	MYERS, George J.* Demaris Bays** * Age 28	23 Mar. 1857 m. 24 Mar. ** Age 27
MULCAHY, Thomas Anne Cahill	26 Jan. 1854	MYERS, Marcus Mary A. Lough- ridge	26 Feb. 1857 m. 27 Feb. at Mrs. E. Loughridge's
MULLEN, John B. Sarah A. Jones	26 June 1846	NANE, James Nancy Gilson	7 Jan. 1845
MULLICAN, Archi- bald Mary Dye	21 July 1837 Duke Dye—B	NANE, Patrick Mary Ann Grooms	19 June 1847 James Nane—B
MULLICAN, Samuel Charlotte Straw- ther	3 Dec. 1840	NAVIN, Patrick Margaret O'Mealey	12 Oct. 1853 m. 13 Oct.
MULLICAN, William Sarah Waller	31 Mar. 1834 Thomas Waller—B	NEAL, George T. Mary Ann Lee*	15 Feb. 1851 * 21 yrs. old
MULLIGAN, Thomas Mary Loftis	4 Nov. 1850	NEAL, Thomas Sarah Ricketts	3 Nov. 1843
MULLIKIN, Samuel Julian Wheeler	13 Aug. 1834	NEEPER, Andrew Mary S. Keith Jno. A. Keith—W	26 Mar. 1857 m. 2 Apr. at James A Keith's
MULLIKIN, William Susannah Stiles	21 Feb. 1848 George Stiles—B	NELSON, Isaac Mary Jane Newell	15 Nov. 1849 Robt. H. Newell—B
MURPHY, Abraham D. Mary Ann Poe	26 Oct. 1838 Jonathan Poe—B	NELSON, Robert Wm. Julia L. Anderson	28 Apr. 1853 m. at Chas. L. An- derson's

NESBIT, William H. 10 Oct. 1852  
Isabella Rice John Rice—B

NEWCUMB, James 2 Nov. 1846  
Nancy Driskill Andrew J. Driskill  
m. 4 Nov. —B

NEWDIGATE, John, 19 Nov. 1849  
Jr. Z. Goldenburg—B  
Almira Prudence

NEWELL, Wm. W. 6 June 1860  
Sarah T. Ricketts m. 7 June at Ruliff  
R. H. Newell—W Rickett's

NEWMAN, Thomas 7 Oct. 1834  
Sarah Burgess

NEWELL, Robert H. 14 Feb. 1850  
Eliza Jane Nelson Isaac Nelson—B

NICHOLLS, James 12 Oct. 1840  
Mary Harget Sam'l Frazee—B

NICHOLSON, Chas. 16 Oct. 1855  
B. m. 18 Oct. at John  
Susan Newdigate Newdigate's

NICHOLSON, Harri- 27 Jan. 1834  
son B. John R. Dalton—B  
Ann Maria Pur-  
cell

NICHOLSON, Michael 11 Sept. 1852  
Mary Welch (or m. by John F. Mc-  
Walsh) Sweeney

NICKOSEN, Thos. R. 26 May 1851  
Lucinda Curtis Jas. A. Curtis—B

NOELL, Edward G. 28 Nov. 1839  
Mary O. Ellis

NORRIS, Daniel 19 Oct. 1852  
Rebecca Pinck- m. at V. O. Pinck-  
hard hard's

NORRIS, Darius 4 Dec. 1860  
Mary Elizabeth m. 6 Dec. at Mr.  
Gordon Gordon's

NORRIS, Erastus 2 Oct. 1848  
Elizabeth R. Car- James Downing—B  
penter

NORTH, George 20 Nov. 1843  
Mary F. Burgess Osgood Burgess—B

NORTON, Mortimer 19 June 1838  
O. H. Lawson Grant—B  
Anna R. Grant

NORTON, William 27 Apr. 1849  
Adeline Mason Edward Mooklar—  
B

NOWER, Alexander 14 July 1834  
Margaret Pang- Joseph Power—B  
burn

NOWER, Samuel 28 Nov. 1835  
Sarah Judd Daniel Judd—B

NOWLAND, Lambert 27 Apr. 1841  
Louisa Cooper Newton Cooper—B

(To be continued in April Magazine.)



#### RECENT BOOKS RECEIVED IN OUR LIBRARY

HENRY DUKE, COUNCILOR—HIS DESCENDANTS AND CONNECTIONS. By Walter Garland Duke. (1949). The Dietz Press, Inc., Richmond, Virginia. Clothbound, 452 pp. Indexed. Price \$10.00.

This book contains many Virginia lines other than those descending from Henry Duke, the immigrant ancestor of James City. The author has included numerous English lines. While there seem to be some inaccuracies in the English connection on some of these, undoubtedly there is much valuable material in the book and many helpful clues for Duke descendants. The book is well indexed, handsomely bound and a model of good printing.

AN OLD VIRGINIA COURT. By Marshall Wingfield. (1948). The West Tennessee Historical Society, Memphis 4, Tennessee. A transcript of the records of the first court of Franklin County, Virginia, by the author of "A History of Caroline County, Virginia" (1924), "History of Henry County, Virginia" (1925), and numerous other books.

ORANGE COUNTY, VIRGINIA FAMILIES. By W. S. Brockman. (1949). Burgess Publishing Co., 426 South Sixth Street; Minneapolis, Minnesota. Clothbound. Mimeographed with charts and photographs. Price \$7.50. This book contains genealogy of Brockman, Haley, Bledsoe, Atkins and other Orange County families, abstracts of wills, marriages and other data from Orange County court records.

HISTORY OF ANCIENT WINDHAM. Elderkin Historical Series No. One. Compiled by William L. Weaver and republished by Roland D. Elderkin. (1949) Printed pamphlet, 24 pages. Single copy 60¢; two or more copies 55¢. Mr. Weaver, as editor of the *Williamantic Journal*, pub-



lished a series of genealogies of early Windham, Connecticut families during the years 1862 through 1866. In 1888 most of the data from these sketches were put into book form. This volume is now rare; selling when available for \$17.50. The Elderkin genealogy appeared in nine issues, which will be reprinted in pamphlet form by Mr. Elderkin if sufficient interest is manifested and sales justify the continuance of the work. He will be glad to hear from descendants. Address Roland D. Elderkin, Florida Southern College, Lakeland, Florida.

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### ANOTHER BUILDING FUND OFFER

**MARRIAGE LICENSES OF TALBOT COUNTY, MARYLAND, 1796-1810.** Clothbound, 51 pages.

**INDEX OF WILLS OF ANNE ARUNDEL COUNTY, MARYLAND, 1777-1917.** Clothbound, 149 pages.

**INDEX OF WILLS OF TALBOT COUNTY, MARYLAND, 1633-1900.** Clothbound, 135 pages.

Carter Braxton Chapter is offering the above genealogical publications, the proceeds of which will be presented to the National Building Fund through that chapter. All three are complete abstracts of the county books for the periods indicated. The first gives names of both parties, with date of license. The latter two give name of testator and date of will, with books and page. The chapter has a limited number of these books left; possibly twenty to twenty-five of each. It is advisable to order immediately, as some checks will undoubtedly have to be returned. They will be sent prepaid at \$2.00 each, or \$5.00 for the three. Please make checks payable to the Treasurer, Carter Braxton Chapter, and send to Mrs. Wm. G. Buckey, 1305 Northview Road, Baltimore 18, Maryland.

♦ ♦ ♦

### Queries

Queries may be submitted by any reader, but must be limited to two at a time, with name and address of querist. Please give all

information possible, particularly as to dates and locations. Use typewriter if possible. Queries conforming to these requirements will be printed in order received.

**C-'50. Tindall-Taggart**—Daniel Tindall b. Salem, N. J., 1770, d. in Delaware City, New Castle Co., Delaware, 1835; m. Mary E. Taggart, who was b. 27 Nov. 1769, d. at Jacksonville, Morgan Co., Illinois, 1 Mar. 1857. Would like information concerning parents of Mary E. Taggart.—Emma Chase Holland (Mrs. C. V.), St. Angelus Hotel, San Angelo, Texas.

**C-'50. Bradley-Gill**—Norman Bradley b. Wilkes Co., Georgia 13 Aug. 1793, m. there 6 Jan. 1824, Caroline Louisa Gill. He was living at Newman, Coweta Co. on 4 May 1870. Need names of his parents with data, and Revolutionary service of his father in order to complete D.A.R. line.—Mrs. H. Dorsey Douglas, 1503 Drury Lane, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma.

**C-'50. Gibson-Hendricks-McKee-Allen-Murphy**—James Gibson's will was probated in Russell Co., Virginia, 1831, naming children—Margaret (Peggy) Hendricks (m. Samuel Hendricks), John, Elizabeth McKee, Jenny Allen (m. Samuel Allen), Lada, Polly Hendricks, Anna Murphy, Isaac (m. — Johnson), and Andrew. Would appreciate all possible information on these children.—O. U. Conwell, Box 412, San Diego, California.

**C-'50. Harkness**—Robert Harkness b. county Tyrone, Ireland came to Pennsylvania, later to Rowan Co., N. C. then to Abbeville District, S. C.; served in Rev. War. Wish his military record, wife and full list of children, with all dates and locations. Three of their children were: William, who m. Ann R. Baskin; Jane, who m. James Pettigrew; Agnes, who m. Oct. 1782, Archibald Neill.—Betty Lloyd Ross (Mrs. Donald A.), 1222 Annapolis Drive, Corpus Christi, Texas.

**C-'50. Renne-Hazard-Lawrence**—John Renne (b. when & where?), d. at Newtown, Long Island, N. Y. 1759; m. (1) Sarah, dau. of Jonathan Lawrence; (2) Charity Lawrence. Children: James; John; Peter, m. 1734, Mary Scudder; Margaret; Elizabeth; Mary; Hannah. This family lived at Newtown. Wanted, parents of John Renne with data.—Mrs. A. J. Irwin, 520 Glen Ave., Scotia, N. Y.

**C-'50. Price-Sappinton**—Thomas Price of Baltimore, Maryland, was Captain, Maryland Rifle Co., 21 Jan. 1775 to 14 Jan. 1776; also Major in Smallwood's Maryland Regt. His son, Thomas, was paymaster, 2nd Maryland Regt. 1778, Lieut. in 1780; retired 1 Jan. 1783. (Ref.: Heitman's Hist. Register.) Thomas Price, Jr. lived in Baltimore, was personal friend of Charles Carroll of Carrollton who presented him with locket owned now by mother of querist. Dr. William Price, son of Thomas, Jr., b. 10 Dec. 1812, d. 10 Sept. 1865, m. at Arrow, Missouri, Mary Ellen Sappinton. Wish dates of birth, marriage and death of Thomas Price, Sr., with name of wife and her dates.—Helen Garnett Meyer (Mrs. William), 3625 Shell Road, Corpus Christi, Texas.

**C-'50. Maderia-Barnett-Barrett**—Christian Maderia, Revolutionary soldier, had son Jacob, who m. (2) — Barnett (or Barrett). There

was a dau. Mandy by this marriage. Am anxious to find record of this second marriage and Mandy's birthdate.—Mrs. Dorothy Mooney, Box 552, Westport, Connecticut.

**C-50. Goodson-Baker**—William Goodson m. in Lincoln Co., N. C., 20 Aug. 1835, Anna Baker. Would like names of their parents with dates and any available information.—Pearl F. Eddy (Mrs. Clifford O.), 208 Park Ave., Medina, N. Y.

**C-50. Coleman**—William Coleman lived in Prince George Co., and left will in Amelia Co., Virginia naming wife, Faith; sons—Robert, Joseph, William, Godfrey, Peter & Daniel; dau.—Frances Tucker. Wish birth date of William Coleman, with names of parents and data; also wife of the son Daniel.—(Miss) Leone Ivey Coleman, 717 Court Street, Lynchburg, Virginia.

**C-50. Pettigrew-McLain-McClaine**—Ebenezer, 10th child of James & Mary (Cochran) Pettigrew, was b. in Pennsylvania, 1754, d. in Abbeville Dist., S. C., 1795; m. (when and where?) Mary McLean. Children: Ebenezer, Sarah and John McLean, who was b. 5 July 1792, and d. in Clinton, Hinds Co., Mississippi, 25 July 1870. Wish parents of Mary McLean, with any information on this family.

Ebenezer Pettigrew served with his brothers in Col. Robert Anderson's regt., S. C. Militia during the Revolution. His est. was admin. June 1795 by the widow, Sarah (was she a 2nd wife?) and Thomas Finley, Esq.—Martha S. Irwin (Mrs. Felix), 4801 Ocean Drive, Corpus Christi, Texas.

**C-50. Preston-Warden**—Abijah Preston served as private in Capt. Allen's company of State Troops; also as boatman. (Ref.: *Officers and Men in the Rev. War from N. J.* by Stryker, p. 724.) The following is taken from a biography of his son: Robert S. Preston, b. 14 June 1795 in Centre County, Pa.; son of Abijah and Margaret Warden Preston, the former a native of N. J. and of Scotch descent, the latter a native of Scotland where she resided until 15 yrs. of age. Robert S. came with his parents to Harrison Co., Ohio when 7 yrs. of age, residing there until April 1805 when they moved to Hamilton Co., Ohio, where he married 9 Mar. 1815, Rachel Roll, a native of N. J., who came to Ohio in 1804. (Ref.: *History of Wayne County, Indiana*, Vol. 2, p. 666.) Wish date and place of Abijah Preston's birth and marriage.—Ermina Whipper, 351 Watson Street, Monterey, California.

**C-50. Weed-Gardner**—Samuel Weed, b. Hartford, Connecticut, 13 Feb. 1760, d. 3 Mar. 1841; m. (1) in Presbyterian Church, New Windsor, N. Y., 1 Jan. 1781, Abigail, dau. of Silas & Elizabeth (Lockwood) Gardner; (2) in First Presbyterian Church, Newburgh, Orange Co., N. Y., 11 Nov. 1810, Martha Gardner, sister of Abigail. Where is Samuel Weed buried, and who were his parents? —Grace Weed Lippold (Mrs. F. A.), 2015 Dorchester Road, Brooklyn 26, N. Y.

**C-50. Newman-Faulconer-Hord**—Thomas Newman who was living in Prince William Co., Virginia, in 1790 had dau., Elizabeth Moseley, who m. ca. 1772, Samuel Faulconer. They were living in Essex Co. in 1792. Who was the mother of Elizabeth Moseley (Newman) Faulconer? Edward S. Faulconer m. in Orange Co., Virginia, 25

Mar. 1818, Melinda, dau. of Jesse Hord, who was son of Rhoden & Sarah (Hord) Hord. Would like to have name and ancestry of the first wife of Jesse Hord.—(Miss) Meta A. Faulconer, 3615 Upton Street, N. W., Washington 8, D. C.

**C-50. Butler-Poindexter-Tarver**—William Aaron Butler b. 1 Jan., 1759, in Virginia (county not known), d. prob. in Georgia (when and where?); m. Frances Poindexter, who was b. (prob. in Louisa Co., Va.) 6 Apr. 1762, d. Amite Co., Mississippi, 10 June, 1850. She m. (2) —Breazeale, William Aaron & Frances (Poindexter) Butler had sons Aaron, John, James and George Pollard Butler, who was b. 2 Apr. 1780 and m. in Amite Co. 16 Aug. 1803, Polly Faulkner Heard, who was b. 17 Feb. 1784, and d. in Amite Co. 1852. This family emigrated to Georgia soon after the Revolutionary War, the widow and sons moving to Mississippi ca. 1802. Wish parents of William Aaron Butler and those of his wife Frances (Fanny) Poindexter, with proof of his Revolutionary service, if any.—Mrs. Florence Butler Jackson, 525 Michigan Avenue, McComb, Mississippi.

**C-50. Hiley-Theus-Wells**—Jacob Hiley b. Orangeburg District, S. C., 1755, m. Mary Magdalene Theus, who was b. 1765, d. Macon Co., Georgia, 1845. Their dau., Barbara, b. in S. C. 26 Apr. 1789, m. David Wells, who was b. in S. C. (county?) 1780 and d. in Macon Co., Georgia, 1874. Children: Rebecca, b. 3 Sept. 1812, m. John Caldwell of Newberry and Fairfield District, S. C.; Sophia m. William Nance; Jacob H., who m. —McConnell; William, who m. —Clarke; Thomas (twin) b. 1823; Elizabeth (twin) b. 1823, m. Dr. Joseph R. Hand; J. Warren b. 1830, m. Hattie Price. David Wells had a sister, Sarah, who m. —Berry, lived in Newberry District, and had dau., who m. Dr. Schell. Who were the parents of David and Sarah Wells?—Bowdree Scaife Nicolson (Mrs. R. W.), Kimbrough Towers, Apt. 406, Memphis, Tennessee.

**C-50. Rice-Marble-Barnes**—Noah Rice b. 5 Mar. 1760, d. 25 Nov. 1831; m. 5 May 1800, Hannah Marble, b. 3 Mar. 1778, d. 30 Mar. 1844. Their dau. Jane E. m. (as 2nd wife) 18 Aug. (or Sept.) 1849, James Barnes, b. in Sutton, Massachusetts, 28 Jan. 1825, d. 12 May 1904. Who were his parents? Also wish ancestors of Noah & Hannah (Marble) Rice.—Phyllis B. MacLaren (Mrs. E. W.), Mile Stone Farm, Sutton, Massachusetts.

**C-50. Lake-Rounsawell-Carmichael-Veatch**—Wish parents and any information concerning the following Lake bros. and sisters: Garret b. 18 March 1775 [sic, should this be 1773?], Margaret b. 24 Dec. 1775, Sarah b. 12 June 1778. Thomas b. 4 May 1780, Mary b. 29 Apr. 1782. Daniel b. 19 May 1785, William b. 11 Oct. 1786. Markah b. 11 May, 1789, James b. 27 Dec. 1792. Catharine b. 8 Jan. 1794, Oathra b. 11 Jan. 1796. William Lake m. (1) 24 July 1807, Mary Rounsawell, who was b. 9 July 1785; (2) 20 Oct. 1836, Elizabeth Carmichael; (3) 16 Dec. 1857, Sarah Veatch. He brought his family to Indiana in 1815. It would seem that the above bros. and sisters might descend from John Lake of Gravesend, L. I., N. Y. Will appreciate any help.—Frances Masters Stelle (Mrs. Davis W.), 602 Eastern Avenue, Connerville, Indiana.

**C-50. Randall**—Wish parents and any help on ancestry of Pinkney Harvey Randall who, with bros. Oney C., Jackson H., and Leonard, came from North Carolina to Georgia, where he settled in Dekalb County.—Mrs. W. L. Randall, 28 Collier Road, Atlanta, Georgia.

**C-50. Bull-Holly**—John Bull m. in Goshen, Orange Co., N. Y., Hannah Holly, who was b. 13 Feb. 1728. Who were her parents? Can anyone furnish names and dates of the children of Ebenezer Holly who was b. in 1698 or 1699?—(Miss) Edith Whitney Shaw, 209 Lincoln Place, Brooklyn 17, N. Y.

**C-50. Young-Neely**—Daniel Young, in South Carolina (county?) 1795, m. Mary Elizabeth Neely, who was b. South Carolina, 1801. Twelve sons, all b. in S. C., among them—Lee, Ashbury, George, Francis, John Lafayette, Samuel and Joseph. Family emigrated to Yalobousha Co., Mississippi ca. 1849. Was Daniel a son or gr. son of LeGros Young of Columbia, Richland Co., S. C.?—Mrs. Dorothy L. Murray, Independence, Louisiana.

**C-50. Ledbetter-Nason-Neason**—Leonidas Ledbetter b. in Mississippi bef. 1840; m. Mary Cordelia Neason, who was b. in Ireland. Children: George, Lancaster, Rhoda Elizabeth, Willie Newton, Mary Cordelia, Margaret, Joe. Family lived in Grimes and Anderson Cos., Texas bef. 1870. Mary Cordelia Neason (or Nason) had bros. and sisters, J. G. Nason, Lancaster Nason, Mrs. Sarah Neason Freeland, Edward N. (the only one b. in Miss.), and Margaret Neason. Was their mother a Lancaster? Wish dates, port of entry, and other information on Nason family. Also, parents and data for Leonidas Ledbetter.—Mrs. J. L. Ledbetter, Rt. 2, Box 19, Kilgore, Texas.

**C-50. Hollingsworth-Elwell-Ewell**—George Hollingsworth, Sr. m. (2) in Virginia, 1754, Jane Elwell (or Ewell). They bought 150 a. on Bush Creek in South Carolina (county?). Would like names of Jane's parents with any information.—Mrs. Vera J. Adams, P. O. Box 1702, Long Beach, Mississippi.

**C-50. Turner-Leonard**—John Turner m. in Swedish Lutheran Church, Penns Neck, Salem Co., N. J., 1771, Rebecca Leonard. Who were her parents?—Nellie L. Montgomery (Mrs. W. H.), 64 Grand Avenue, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

**C-50. Brown-Tarbox-Porter**—Christopher Brown, b. Winsted, Connecticut, 1811, d. Lebanon, Connecticut 12 Mar. 1860, bur. in Exeter Cemetery; m. at Lebanon, 29 Oct. 1837, Lydia Harris Tarbox, dau. of Thomas & Lucy (Porter) Tarbox. Children: Charles Tarbox, Mary Porter, Lucy Peters. Any help on these families will be appreciated, particularly ancestry of Christopher Brown with any Revolutionary service in line.—Mrs. William B. Adams, R. R. #6, Muncie, Indiana.

**C-50. Crawford-Campbell-Montgomery-Latham**—Rev. Edward Crawford of Washington Co., Virginia had daus., Lucy, b. ca. 1800, m. 1836, Andrew Campbell and lived in Scott Co.; Mary, b. ca. 1802, m. in 1837, Samuel Washington Montgomery—were in Washington Co. in 1843, but not in 1850 census; Elizabeth, b. ca. 1810, m. William Latham, possibly son of Edward & Margaret

(Duff) Latham, who m. in Washington Co. 1807. Wish children and grandchildren of above couples, with data for each generation down to present day descendants.—(Miss) Elva Goodhue, Box 612, Columbia, Kentucky.

**C-50. Fooshe-Pulliam**—Charles Fooshe, Sr., d. Abbeville Dist., S. C., btwn 3-1-1820 and 3-31-1823; m. (1) — (wish name of this wife), and had: Elizabeth, who m. B. G. Jay; Susannah, who m. Stokes Allen (?). He m. (2) — Pulliam. In 1820's their adult children were: John, Charles B., William, Sarah, who m. Lewis Payne and had children, (Thompson & Eliza); Patsy, who m. — Cheatham; Henrietta, m. Dudley Richardson; Frances m. (whom?). Wish full name of 2nd wife, with date of death. How was Charles Fooshe related to the Charles Fooshe who d. in Abbeville Dist. in 1814, prior to 20 Dec.? Wish ancestry, Revolutionary record and data for both. Among their neighbors were Zachary and John Pulliam, Richard & Reuben Gaines, William & Nathan Calhoun, Richard Pollard, Elihu Creswell and Robert Cunningham.—(Miss) Edna Dickey, Box 188, Monticello, Arkansas.

**C-50. Green-Frost**—Theodore Green b. Thompson, Wincham Co., Connecticut, 4 Mar. 1790, m. (when?), Cynthia Frost. Would like dates and places for both, with list of children and their birth dates. Mrs. Wm. W. Badgley, 926 Massachusetts Ave., N. W., Washington, D. C.

**C-50. Martin-Buckingham**—William Martin b. (where?) 15 Nov. 1760, d. prob. at Platts-kill, Ulster Co., N. Y., 31 Mar. 1807; m. at Newburgh, Orange Co., N. Y., 29 June 1783, Susannah Buckingham, who was b. 9 Dec. 1766, d. after Nov. 1841, aged 75 yrs. Received widow's pens. for Rev. services of William Martin, in 7th Regt., 4th Co., New Jersey Troops, under Gen. Collax and Col. Ephraim Martin—latter a relative. Children: Sarah, b. 1 June (or July) 1784, unm.; Elijah b. 31 Aug. 1787, m. 28 Sept. 1816; Anne, dau. of John & Sarah (Barnes) Lawless, who was b. Aug. 1796, d. 1 Sept. 1880; Sophia b. 30 Apr. 1792, m. 15 Feb. 1819, John Weaver; Rachel b. 5 Jan. 1794, m. —; James b. 13 Aug. 1797, d. 25 Oct. 1857, bur. Red Hook, Dutchess Co., N. Y.; Solomon b. 12 July 1799, d. 12 Apr. 1834, Poughkeepsie, Dutchess Co.; David b. 22 Jan. 1803; Stephen b. 2 Apr. 1805, m. 14 Sept. 1823, Sarah, dau. of Joseph Doty. Wish parents of William Martin and all data, especially proof of Rev. service. He is said to have been a guard to Gen. Washington, though this service has sometimes been attributed to another William Martin, who was bapt. in St. Georges Church, Hempstead, L. I., 8 Sept. 1757.

**C-50. Yerrington-Vester-Wise**—John Yerrington (prob. John Daniel) b. (where?), m. Laura Vester, b. (when & where?), d. in Michigan 16 June 1877, age 58. Children: George W. b. Hancock Co., Ohio, 29 Sept. 1842, m. Polly (dau. of George Wise), who was b. 10 Mar. 1845; Lydia Ann b. 8 Aug. 1844, m. Balaam Dodge, who was b. near Rochester, Monroe Co., N. Y., 22 June 1836 (or 1837); Angeline, m. Joseph Merritt; Emma m. Ed Disbrow and moved to Michigan. John Yerrington lived in Jefferson Co., N. Y., when abt. 16 yrs. old. Wanted, ancestry and any information of John Yerrington and his wife, Laura

Vester.—Mrs. John G. Yerington, Basswood Lane, North Shore Drive, Benton Harbor, Michigan.

**C-50. Deal-Morgart**—George B. Deal b. 4 Apr. 1758 m. Margaret Morgart, who was b. 1764, d. 20 Nov. 1836. In 1773 George B. Deal and his bro. Frederick lived in Northampton Co., Pennsylvania, William Beck being their guardian. Will appreciate any help on this Deal line or ancestry of Margaret Morgart.—Emily T. Baily (Mrs. W. L.), Sunrise Park, Waynesburg, Penna.

**C-50. Moore-Richards**—Anthony Moore d. in Northampton Co., N. C., 1804, m. Sarah Richards. Children: Sarah, m. — House; Henry; Richard; Anthony, d. 1804; John m. a wid., Nancy (Haile) Hill; Betsy, m. Sterling L. Pritchard; Rebecca, m. Charles Carroll Capell, who was later in Wilcox Co., Alabama; Mary m. Hinchia B. Pettway—believed to have gone to Jones Co., Georgia. Desire parents of Anthony Moore and any information on this family. Mrs. Linwood Hall, 4936 Junius Street, Dallas, Texas.

**C-50. Dismukes-Tweedy**—Joseph S. Dismukes of Bowling Green, Pike Co., Missouri, m. Elizabeth Tweedy of Alabama, who m. (2) after Joseph was killed in the Mexican War, William P. Byrd. She d. near Tupelo, Lee Co., Mississippi. Wish parentage of Elizabeth Tweedy, with full data.—Mrs. Mattie L. Scales, All States Hotel, 514 19th St., N. W., Washington 6, D. C.

**C-50. Fuller-Beede**—George Alonzo Fuller of Pike Village (Wyoming Co.?) N. Y., m. Emily Susan Reed. He moved to Iowa bef. the Civil War and d. in Mound, Illinois, during the war. Wish ancestry of both George Alonzo Fuller and Emily Susan Beede.—Mrs. John C. Cochrane, 723 2nd Avenue South, St. Cloud, Minnesota.

**C-50. Coburn**—Samuel Coburn m. Margaret —. They lived in Mecklenburg Co., N. C., and he, with son James, were among those who went to Kentucky with Daniel Boone ca. 1775. Wish ancestry, dates and locations for Samuel Coburn and his wife Margaret.—(Miss) Bessie Henry, 6021 Kimbark Avenue, Chicago 37, Illinois.

**C-50. Holmes**—Myra Holmes was a sister of Oliver Wendell Holmes, b. 1809, d. 1894. We believe her brother was the poet, but not certain. Did this Myra Holmes have Revolutionary ancestry. A prospective member is trying to complete this Holmes line and will appreciate any help.—Carrie Thompson Blake (Mrs. Charles E.), Star Route, Box 112, Santa Margarita, California.

**C-50. Gresham**—John Gresham, Rev. soldier of Upson Co., Georgia, had land grant in Lee Co., Georgia. His will dated 19 Feb. 1848, recorded 10 May 1849, names wife, Susan; sons: Pleasant, John, William, Jeremiah, George and Hezekiah; sons-in-law: Joshua McKenney, Willis McMullin, Travis McKenney, Barksdale Pickard and George H. McKindley. Exrs: Susan Gresham, Pleasant Gresham. Of above named children, Pleasant m. Elizabeth — and had dau., Susan b. 1820, who m. John H. Caldwell, b. 1818, d. Upson Co., Ga., 22 Jan. 1884; John m. 29 Dec. 1831, Mary Golden; William of Upson Co. drew land in 1827 Lottery, Pascall's Dist.; Jeremiah, in 1830 Census, Upson Co.; Hezekiah in 1850 Census, aged 28, wife Louisa and 3 young children; Luricy m. Joshua McKenney; Elizabeth m. 20 Dec. 1832, Willis McMullin; Sarah Ann m. Travis McKenney, both d

in Upson Co., 1857; Susanna m. 16 July 1840, Barksdale Pickard; Margaret m. 12 Jan. 1843, George McKindley. Would like proof of Revolutionary service for John Gresham and name of his wife.—Mrs. I. J. Ellington, 397 Indian River Drive, Cocoa, Florida.

**C-50. Cady-Parr-Conwell-Gordon**—John Cady m. Margaret Parr, b. in Pennsylvania, 1761, d. 1864. Their son Hiram, b. in Virginia, had son John Conwell, b. Cadiz, Harrison Co., Ohio, Sept. 1827, who m. 6 Oct. 1848, Mary Gordon, who was b. in Ireland. Would like ancestry of John Cady and his Revolutionary service; also ancestry of his wife, Margaret Parr.—Mrs. Edith Austin Moore, 1777 42nd Street, St. Petersburg 7, Florida.

**C-50. Shepherd-Van Meter-McNabb**—Capt. Thomas Shepherd b. ca. 1705, m. 1733, Elizabeth Van Meter, b. prob. in New Jersey, ca. 1715, d. Shepherdstown, Jefferson Co., Virginia (now W. Va.) 1792-93. Their dau., Martha, b. Mecklenburg Co., Virginia, 1752, m. 1771, George McNabb, who was b. ca. 1746, d. Clairsville, Belmont Co., Ohio, 4 Jan. 1818. At time of marriage he was living in Chester Co., Pennsylvania. Will appreciate help on any of these lines, particularly Revolutionary service.—Mrs. Charles Avery Holmes, 2077 Tangerine Ave., St. Petersburg 7, Florida.

**C-50. Butler-Gustavus**—Jesse W. Butler b. Georgia ca. 1814, d. 1859; m. in Georgia ca. 1838, Jemima Gustavis, and moved to Mississippi that year. Children: John E., Cornelia, Eugenia, Mary Jane and Sarah Ophelia (Sally)—all minor at time of their father's death and placed in care of his brother, Wiley Jackson Butler. They are thought to have had bros., James and Booker Butler, and that family came from near Macon, Bibb Co., Georgia. Who were the parents of Jesse W. Butler?—Mrs. John T. Watkins, Box 249, College Station, Hammond, Louisiana.

**C-59. Charlton-Harrison-Webb**—Arthur Charlton m. in Frederick Co., Maryland, 14 July 1742, Eleanor Harrison. Their dau., Eleanor, m. ca. 1733, William Webb, who d. in Frederick Co. 1807. They had at least one son, John Pointon Webb, b. 20 June 1790. Who were the parents of Eleanor Harrison?—Mrs. A. G. Rogers, 703 Snow Street, Bookfield, Missouri.

**C-50. Smith-Scott**—Zachariah Smith, Rev. soldier, early settler of Kentucky, had son, Abram, who m. in Gerrard Co., Kentucky, 1816, Nancy Smith (not related), who was b. 1798, d. in 85th yr. Both died at "Avodale," ancestral home, Mercer Co.; 21 children. Polly Smith was dau. of William & Polly (Scott) Smith. Would like to have parents, wife and Rev. record of Zachariah Smith. Also any help on the Scott family, particularly colonial service.—Genevieve Ringo Priest (Mrs. Dan H.), 5801 El Campo Terrace, Fort Worth 7, Texas.

**C-50. Wells-Threlkeld**—William Wells m. Ann Threlkeld and lived in Fleming Co., Kentucky. (Grandparents of querist.) His bros. and sisters were: John H.; Thomas; Richard; Jeremiah; Margaret, who m. — Wier; Sarah, m. — Weir; Eleanor, m. — Summers; Millie, m. — Harrison; Martha, m. — Walker. Would like to have date and place of death of William Wells.—Mrs. John D. Hall, 505 North 13th St., Muskogee, Oklahoma.



# THE NATIONAL SOCIETY OF THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

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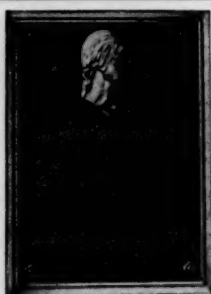
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